MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

# Northeastern Ontario

## STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN

Approved

Ontario

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## STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

April 1982

# PREFACE

The goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is:

*"To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters."*

This Strategic Land Use Plan indicates at a broad level how the Ministry of Natural Resources will use Crown lands and encourage the use of private lands in meeting its goal to the year 2000. This plan will provide the policy framework for the district land use plans which will be completed in December of 1982.

This document is a revision of the *Proposed Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario* which was released in March of 1980. It incorporates suggestions made in two previous public reviews.

This document consists of four sections: the General Policies, the Specific Resource Policies, the Conceptual Land Use Plan and finally the Implementation and Review Guidelines.

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# A: strategic land use planning

The Ministry of Natural Resources has been involved in land use planning for many years. Until recently, most of the plans prepared by the Ministry were either single purpose or short term. As a result, these plans did not resolve broad land use conflicts. With growing demands on the land, a new approach to land use planning was required. This new planning approach which co-ordinates Ministry land using programs is called the Ministry of Natural Resources' Strategic Land Use Planning Program.

There are three basic differences between this approach and land use planning formerly done by the Ministry. First, planning must be preceded by clear statements of objectives. This document contains the objectives and related targets that this Ministry hopes to attain by the year 2000.

Second, planning must proceed from a provincial to a regional and finally to a local level. This Regional land use plan for Northeastern Ontario will form the basis of the more detailed local District land use plans (Map 1).

Third, in order to obtain the broadest possible support for the land use plans to ensure that they meet, as far as possible, society's expectations from the land, public consultation is an integral component of the Ministry's planning process. This plan incorporates recommendations and suggestions obtained through previous public reviews.

This report presents the Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario. It contains a statement of the refined integrated policies[1] including their associated objectives and targets. Land and water requirements are also identified along with a strategy for implementing the policies. The maps contained in this document indicate those land and water areas which will be particularly important in meeting specific program objectives. All of the policies and maps collectively represent the conceptual Ministry of Natural Resources' Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario. A conceptual land use map for the Northeastern Planning Region indicates very broad land use priorities for various land and water areas.

In producing this plan, the Ministry of Natural Resources has made an attempt to resolve major land related policy conflicts. Options were evaluated. Trade-offs and compromises were required in some cases in order to arrive at an integrated land use plan which attempts to meet all Ministry of Natural Resources' objectives.

This document is a revision of the *Proposed Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario* which was released in March of 1980. It incorporates recommendations received as a result of public reviews. This plan will guide Ministry of Natural Resources' programs until the year 2000.

**Note:**

1 *Policy is defined as a decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them. For land use planning, we are mainly concerned with objectives and targets.*

# B: district land use planning

Within the framework of the Regional Strategic Land Use Plan, district plans are being prepared. At this local level, the land allocations outlined here in broad terms will be made more detailed. District land use plans will be completed by December of 1982.

The Ministry of Natural Resources encourages public consultation in the preparation of district plans. Government agencies and municipalities will also be consulted. It is at this local level of planning where areas familiar to local residents will be designated for particular land uses. The plans will identify, in detail, local land use priorities.

Following the completion of the district land use plans, the degree to which targets are achieved will be reviewed across the Planning Region. Where necessary, appropriate revisions to the targets and policies will be made at both the strategic and district planning levels. These revisions will be incorporated into the first update of the Strategic Land Use Plan. This update may involve combining the strategic land use plans for Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario into one strategic land use plan for Northern Ontario.

# C: resource management planning

This Strategic Land Use Plan and the district plans generally determine where the Ministry of Natural Resources' programs will occur.

Individual management plans such as timber management plans and lake management plans determine how particular resources will be managed.

In future, all individual management plans will receive their direction from approved land use plans. A variety of specific management techniques will be utilized to ensure that local conflicts are minimized.

PLANNING & ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS MAP I

NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

● REGIONAL OFFICES

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY

PLANNING REGION BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGION BOUNDARY

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MAP I

# PLANNING REGIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

# D: public consultation

The purpose of public consultation is to assist the Ministry in the preparation of plans that best serve the people. To accomplish this, the Ministry encouraged the public to respond to two previous documents, the *Background Information and Approach to Policy* document released in June of 1978 and the *Proposed Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario* released in March of 1980. The exchange of ideas which followed provided the Ministry with additional information on local and provincial needs and values.

## 1. REVIEW OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND APPROACH TO POLICY

The 1978 background document contained background information including natural resource evaluation and a summary of the key problems and issues facing the people of Northeastern Ontario. The section of prime concern was the one dealing with candidate policies.

Individuals and groups were provided with over nine hundred copies of that report and their written comments were encouraged. In addition, Ministry staff attended group meetings and arranged public open house displays to seek public comments on the proposed policies. These comments, along with the recommendations received from a Regional Director's Citizen Advisory Committee assisted in making the policy revisions presented in the *Proposed Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario.*

In general, the majority of comments received in 1978 indicated that the economic base of Northeastern Ontario must be given a high priority. The most commonly stated concern was the need for a stable economy. The long term health of industries and the stability of communities must be a major objective for Northeastern Ontario.

Many of those who replied to the Ministry were concerned with conservation and effective management of the Region's natural resources. A need was seen to make wise use of a resource base that has a limited capacity to support and perpetuate existing communities.

Most people from within the Planning Region agreed strongly with the Local and Traditional Users policy. They believed that local residents should have first priority in the use and benefits derived from the resources of the Region.

There was general agreement with the Planning Principles. Favourable comments were also received in support of concepts of Orderly Development, Balance and Future Flexibility. Most respondents were in favour of a multiple use management policy.

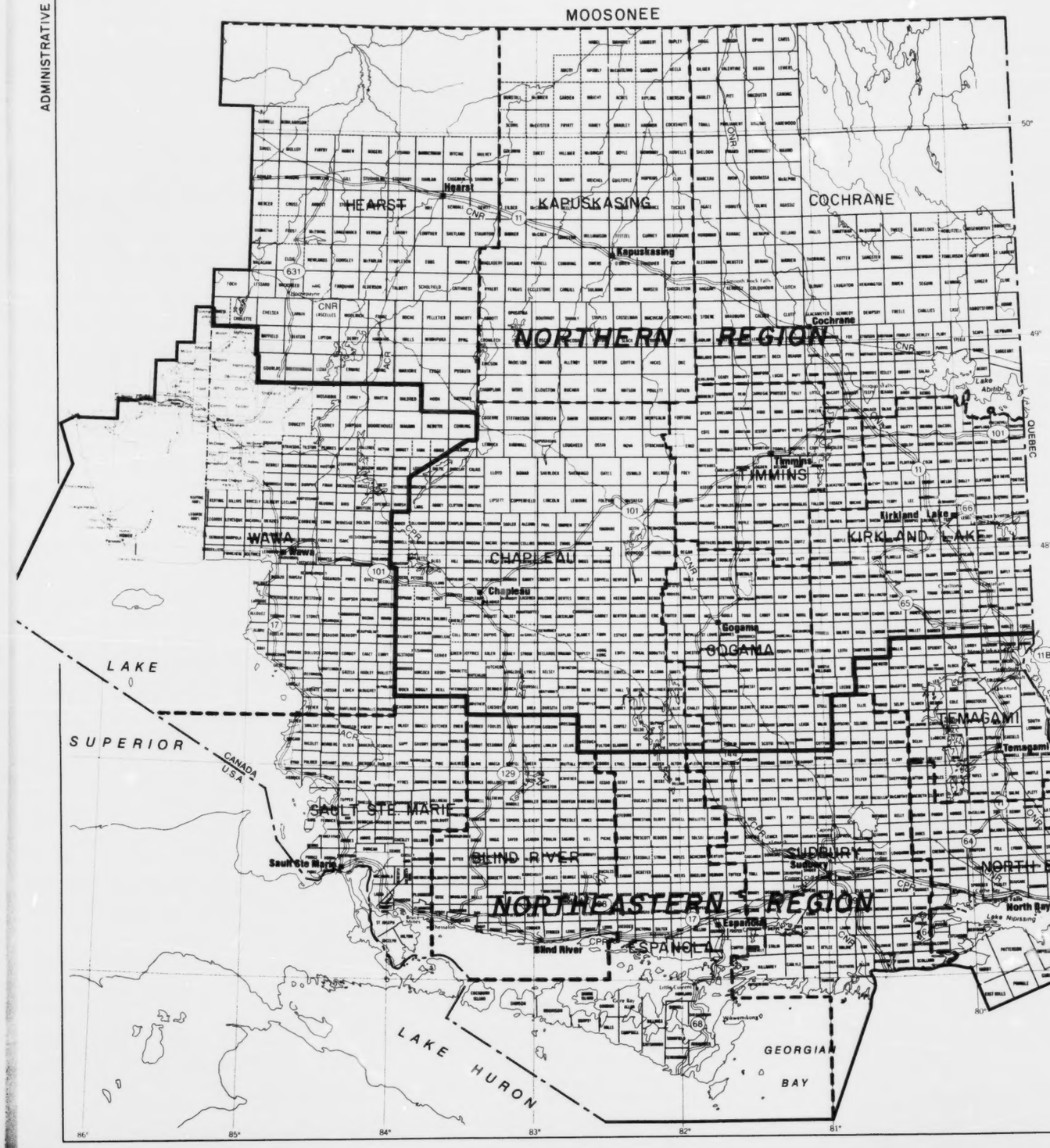
General concern was raised about environmental issues and the identification and protection of sensitive areas. Specific concerns included the impact of electric generation facilities as well as rehabilitation and regeneration practices after resource extraction.

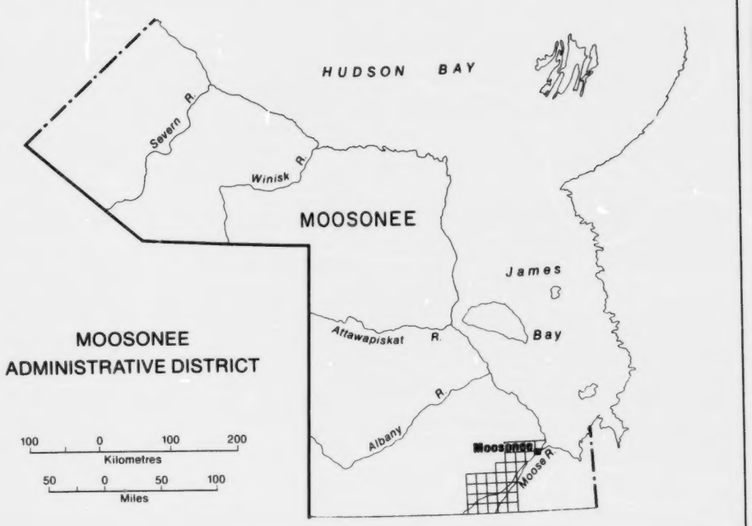
A certain amount of divergence was apparent in the comments received on the Tourism and Recreation policies. The dominant reaction was that local people should have first priority. Others felt that the role and economic benefits of tourism in the Region had been underestimated. This latter group believed that many residents of the planning area are not fully aware of the contribution of the tourism sector to the local economy.

## 2. REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN FOR NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

The *Proposed Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario* document contained

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS MAP 2




## LEGEND

Boundary of Administrative Region

Boundary of Administrative District

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

**NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION**

C.14425

revisions as a result of the 1978 public input. It was released in March of 1980 in order to invite further public review. The public was asked to respond to the refined policies, objectives and targets, as well as a strategy for achieving them. In addition, critical land areas needed to provide the resource targets were presented for review.

Approximately three thousand documents were distributed, as well as eight thousand summary tabloids in both the English and French languages.

In addition to responses to the questionnaire contained in the tabloid, there were approximately eighty written responses received by the Ministry.

In general, the dichotomy of responses present in the first public review were still present. Approximately 43% of the responses promoted a strengthening of the job creation and development aspects of the Ministry's mandate. Almost an identical number of responses promoted a strengthening of the more recreation and preservation oriented aspects of the Ministry's mandate. The balance of the responses (12%) primarily addressed the planning process itself including the guiding principles and public consultation.

Of approximately two hundred issues raised, 22% addressed either detailed matters which are more adequately dealt with in district planning or matters such as manpower and funding which are topics outside the realm of this planning program. An additional 30% addressed issues which the Ministry could not endorse. The majority of these were requests for explanations which already occurred elsewhere in the text. Another 30% resulted in changes in the final text or maps. The final 18% were directly related to the Provincial Parks proposal.

The provincial park issue represented the largest single concern expressed by the public. As a result, the provincial parks proposal underwent a complete re-evaluation. The revised proposal contained in this document will be carried forward into district planning for further review and evaluation.

The following list reflects the major changes incorporated into this document:

- the revision of the provincial parks proposal;
- the addition of an energy policy and an expanded land and water management policy;
- an increased commitment to the integrated use of water resources;
- the increased recognition of cultural resources as tourist attractions and a Crown land resource;
- an increased reference to the Province's support of local municipal planning jurisdictions;
- an increased commitment to maintain a large proportion of the Region open to mineral exploration and development;
- an increased commitment to maintain a large proportion of the Region as production forest to sustain the forest industry;
- an increased reference to acid rain;
- a greater recognition of non-game wildlife species; and
- based on data revisions, new targets for forest management, moose, sport fish and Crown land recreation.

## 3. THE STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN FOR NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

In summary, this document, the *Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario*, attempts to provide long term opportunities for a diversity of resource uses within a healthy social, economic and physical environment. Towards this end and within the planning time frame, the goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources will be to manage the natural resources of Northeastern Ontario on a sustained yield and multiple use basis. This goal can only be attained if it is accepted that long term resource opportunities have a higher priority than short term increases in resource benefits.

Since the economy of Northeastern Ontario is characterized by the influence of uncertain external market conditions and a dependence on the natural resource base, there must be a commitment to maintaining a diversity of resource use opportunities. This diversity will allow flexibility to respond to fluctuations in the Region's prosperity.

With the completion of the *Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario*, the focus of Ministry land use planning now shifts to the administrative districts. The district planning program will provide the next forum for public involvement.

# E: the region in perspective

The Northeastern Ontario Planning Region encompasses an extensive area of land and water extending from Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron to the southern coast of Hudson-James Bay. This Region includes 42% of the total land and water area of the Province of Ontario and includes all of Ontario's salt water coastline.

The Planning Region is approximately 440 kilometres from east to west and 1,200 kilometres from north to south. The total area is 452,275 square kilometres. Of this total, approximately 27,149 square kilometres are inland waters and 25,298 square kilometres are Great Lakes waters..

The Planning Region involves two Administrative Regions and 15 Administrative Districts of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Map 2).

Within the Planning Region, the Census of Canada reported a 1976 population of 584,746 or 7% of the population of the Province. Approximately 75% of this Planning Region's population resides in the Northeastern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

By the year 2000, population projections for the Planning Region indicate a resident population of approximately 666,000[1]. It should be noted that this projected growth of 14% is largely dependent on the maintenance and expansion of job opportunities provided by uses associated with the Region's natural resources. The use of natural resources, especially mining and forestry, has been the predominant influence on the growth and development of the Planning Region and will continue to play an important role in the future.

The Planning Region generates approximately 65% of the value of Ontario's mineral output, 25% of the value of Ontario's timber output and 31% of the value of commercial fur harvested in the Province. It also provides 51% of the Province's moose hunting opportunities, 21% of the fishing opportunities, 11% of the provincial park visitation and 38% of the Province's lake trout lakes.

**Note:**

*1 Population projections from the Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1978.*

# A: planning principles

The Ministry of Natural Resources adopts the following general planning principles.

*1. Plans will be made to achieve objectives.*
Objectives will be clearly identified in terms of what is to be done and for whom.

*2. Public consultation will be an essential part of the planning process.*
The public to be served by the plan will be actively involved in the planning process which decides how the resources are to be allocated.

*3. The planning process will include distinct points where options are considered and a full disclosure of all consequences and trade-offs for each option given.*
The decisions which are made in each step of the planning process will be made public and the rationale given for each. The potential impacts and consequences of each decision and the trade-offs made between them will also be displayed.

*4. Planning will be a dynamic process and will be sensitive to changing conditions and new information.*
Conditions in the planning area will be monitored so that the plan can be reviewed and revised if necessary. Public consultation will be required to revise a plan.

*5. Plans will be made for a long term and will provide for future options.*
The planning horizon for land use plans will be at least 20 years. However, many parts of the plan will require long commitment. For example, the practice of forestry may require land allocations to remain in effect for at least a 60 year period.

*6. Planning decisions will be made through a hierarchy of planning areas where broad decisions are made before detailed decisions.*
A planning framework is desirable to guarantee overall consistency and to ensure that provincial and regional concerns are met. Through this process regionally significant resources within the Northeastern Planning Region can be identified prior to the initiation of more detailed district plans.

*7. The public good will take precedence over the private good.*
Although the public interest must receive priority over the individual interest, it is essential to demonstrate a respect for individual rights and only overrule these where there is a clear and demonstrable reason for so doing.

*8. Plans will identify land so that the most efficient use is made of the land as it relates to the objectives.*
The prime measure of effectiveness of the plan is how well it achieves the objectives. A second measure will be cost effectiveness. If two plan options are being considered, the one which will permit the achievement of all the objectives at lowest social, economic, and environmental cost will be the best plan.

*9. Plans will recognize that the natural environment has a limited ability to provide long term benefits and to withstand use.*
This principle recognizes that there are limits to the inherent productive capacity of land and water. Over-use or abuse will weaken the ability of the resource base to meet user's long-term expectations in terms of quality and quantity. Resource production on a sustained yield basis will be encouraged in all plans.

# B: general management strategy

**a. Objective**

*Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.*

**b. Discussion**

"Orderly Development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within the framework of a plan. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future Flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

# C: environment

**a. Objective**

*The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the Environmental Assessment Act.*

*The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.*

**b. Discussion**

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.*

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities which follow from a land use plan (e.g. the construction of forest access roads and dams) adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

The implementation of a land use plan may result in some disturbance to the social, economic and natural environment which may not be reversible. Although some effects may well be considered undesirable in isolation, these impacts will be evaluated against expected benefits and will be mitigated where possible.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. Fish and Wildlife, Parks, etc.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

# D: local and traditional users

**a. Objective**

*The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.*

**b. Discussion**

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing a plan, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all plans. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention when plans are prepared. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. When plans are being prepared, the urgent need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized. This part of the planning process must be given special attention due to the remoteness of some of the settlements and the language differences.

The allocation of the Region's fish and wildlife resources will be guided by the following priorities: i) maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource, ii) the resource rights of Treaty Indians[1], iii) recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and iv) the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment as well as ongoing Tripartite negotiations.

**Note:**

1 *The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.*

# E: land and water management

**a. Objective**

*To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.*

*To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.*

**b. Strategy**

The Ministry of Natural Resources in the Northeastern Planning Region will:

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;
- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the management of forest reserves in a fashion which will maintain those values which the reserve was designed to protect.

**c. Discussion**

**(i) Proprietary Interest** The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 80% of the Planning Region that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, also reflects this proprietary interest.

**(ii) Geographical Referencing** Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

**(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use)** The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the Region and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long

term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, Ministry plans will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in Northeastern Ontario. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, local Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts in its Regional and District plans. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

**(iv) Crown Land Disposition** The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario; and
- that inappropriate dispositions are discouraged on hazard lands, sensitive areas and critical resource lands.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

**(v) Crown Land Recreation** The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents or non-residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

**(vi) Hazard Lands** Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the Floodplain Management Policies for Ontario may be sought through (i) the two-zone floodway — flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with Provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

**(vii) Fire Management** Uncontrolled fire can also be considered a hazard to life, property and resource values. However, prescribed or controlled fire, when properly employed as a management tool can have beneficial effects in such programs as timber or wildlife habitat management.

The priorities for fire management are the protection of:

- human life;
- private and public property;
- timber production areas; and
- wildlife habitat, protection forest, and wilderness.

In response to the priorities for fire management, the area of intensive management generally covers all land south of the Hudson and James Bay Lowlands. In addition, intensive fire management is undertaken in the Moose River basin and adjacent to the Hudson and James Bay coastal communities.

**(viii) Road Access** Road access management is another element of integrated land and water management.

On May 12, 1981 a policy on roads was adopted as an interim measure applicable to all of Northern Ontario. The policy recognizes that the Ministry of Natural Resources has an important role in the management of all roads on Crown land. In some cases this management includes actual construction and maintenance. In other cases, it reviews and approves other agencies' road plans and/or provides financial assistance. During the 1980-81 fiscal year, the Ministry constructed 219 kilometres of access roads in the Northeastern Planning Region and also maintained 3,980 kilometres of roads.

During the same time, Ministry programs also assisted the forest and mining industry in the construction and reconstruction of an additional 175 kilometres of roads as well as the maintenance of 430 kilometres of roads.

The adopted road policy specifically addressed logging access in proximity to designated commercial outpost camp lakes. In order to mitigate the impact these uses have on each other, the following guidelines should apply:

(a) All main and secondary forest access roads will be located at least 610 metres (2000 feet) from the shoreline of outpost camp lakes which have been designated by the District Manager;

(b) All secondary roads will be made impassible by scarification or by other means to a distance of 1.6 kilometres (one mile) from the lake or where they join a main road, whichever is first encountered after logging is completed and regeneration is established;

(c) The District Manager will review all pertinent road construction plans for the upcoming year with the local Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association (N.O.T.O.) representative or any affected tourist operator. This review should be made as far in advance of proposed road construction as possible or as the plans become available; and

(d) There will be no deviation from items (a) and (b) unless the District Manager meets with the timber company to discuss and explore alternative routes or road construction or removal conditions. If a modified plan does not result, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved to discuss and resolve the problems.

In most cases roads are required to move resource products to processing and market. They also access areas for mineral exploration. In many cases they are needed to convert recreational potential into tourism benefits. Roads also disperse recreationalists over wider areas and thus provide for a more complete and balanced use of fish and wildlife resources.

Roads, however, can create problems when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Many of these situations can be avoided either through the planning of road locations or through limiting the duration of a road or by restricting all or certain classes of vehicles through road closure.

Public consultation will be a component of the review process for individual road access projects.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvesting of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

**(ix) Managed Forest Reserves** Another element of the lands and waters program is the management of forest reserves. These areas have alternately been called "enhanced management areas" or "modified management areas". The key aspect in any of these definitions is that the establishment of a forest reserve must be justifiable in a multiple use concept and the management prescription applied must maintain those values the reserve was designed to protect. Few, if any, of these reserves should be untouchable timber or mineral preserves.

Forest reserves may be established for one or more of the following reasons:

- to provide erosion and siltation protection for adjacent waterbodies;
- to provide for the maintenance of aesthetics or the reduction of fire hazard on travel corridors (roads, railways, canoe routes, trails, etc.);
- to provide for the maintenance of suitable fish and wildlife habitat; and
- to provide for the preservation of certain significant historical, geological, fishery, wildlife or vegetation features.

The spatial extent of these areas should be responsive to the values to be protected, to the primary management objectives for the area, and to its physical characteristics. As a general guide, the following reserve widths are to be used subject to a case by case evaluation of the site:

- major highways 185 metres
- secondary highways 120 metres
- larger lakes (over 40 hectares) and major rivers 120 metres
- railways 90 metres
- trout streams which double as wildlife cover 30 metres
- significant portages and trails 30 metres

Locational restrictions for mining activities are provided in the *Mining Act.* As an example, Section 43 (R.S.O. 1980) identifies reservations.

The public will be kept informed on the management of forest reserves. Specific management prescriptions for resource extraction may include seasonal restrictions. In the case of timber harvesting, prescriptions may delay the second cut until sufficient regeneration is established, may set out diameter cuts, may identify alternate block cuts and may require the removal of forest debris. In general, forest regeneration in forest reserve areas will be initiated in the year following any timber harvesting activity.

# F: energy resources

**a. Broad Objective**

*The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.*

**b. Objectives**

*To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province.*

*To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.*

**c. Target**

*By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22% to a level of 37.5%.*

**d. Strategy**

The policy will be achieved by:

- identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the

other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

**e. Discussion**

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also co-operate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analyzed through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process on a site by site basis.

Within the Northeastern Planning Region, hydroelectric facilities currently produce an average output of 1,111 megawatts.

The six most feasible undeveloped sites of hydroelectric potential within the Planning Region could provide an additional 355 megawatts of average energy output. These sites exist on the Abitibi, Mattagami, Mississagi and Moose Rivers. In addition to these sites other potential sites have been investigated on the Spanish River.

Alternate undeveloped sites could also provide an additional 99 megawatts of average output. These sites exist on the Abitibi, Mattagami, Missinaibi and University Rivers.

The six most feasible sites for plant redevelopment or plan extensions could provide an additional 57 megawatts of average output. These sites exist on the Mattagami, Matabitchuan and Montreal Rivers. Alternate sites exist on the Abitibi, Mississagi, Ottawa and Wanapitei Rivers.

The far northern rivers (Albany, Attawapiskat, Severn and Winisk) are of interest for long range hydraulic development. Assuming development on the Lower Albany River only, and no new diversions or changes to existing diversions, these rivers could provide an additional 1,340 megawatts of average output.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than 2 megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers.

At some remote communities that are currently receiving their electrical supply from an on-site oil fired diesel generator, it may be possible to further employ small hydraulic plants (such as the one installed in 1981 at Sultan), depending on the water facilities close to the location.

Other potential energy sources include the lignite deposits of the Cretaceous Basin, possible oil and gas deposits in the Moose River Basin, and extensive peat deposits, especially those in the Great Clay Belt and Hudson-James Bay Lowlands.

Uranium in the Elliot Lake area is the Province's major indigenous fuel source. The Province's intention to increase its reliance on nuclear fuel sources would indicate the growing importance of this area for energy production. Additional uranium potential exists in other portions of the Planning Region.

# A: mineral management

BROAD OBJECTIVE
*To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to Northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.*

## 1. METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERALS AND FOSSIL FUELS

**a. Objective**
*To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the Region.*

**b. Land Requirements**
Map 3 illustrates the generalized mineral potential of the Planning Region. Four categories of mineral potential are identified, i.e. high, medium, least and unknown mineral potential.[1]

High and medium mineral potential lands are critical to the achievement of the mineral management policy. The great majority of the land base of Northeastern Ontario should be open and available for mineral exploration.

It must be emphasized that this classification is general and tentative in nature. Because most rock surfaces are hidden by overburden and because mineral potential must be considered in three dimensions rather than simply in the map view, mineral resource evaluation is always an unfinished exercise. This classification must be used only as a preliminary guide in regional planning.

**c. Strategy**
The policy will be accomplished by:

(i) Encouraging expansion of mineral exploration programs by:
- discouraging on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- permitting mineral exploration in candidate parkland under controlled conditions. The guidelines under which such exploration will occur will be made available to the public;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential; and
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.

(ii) Facilitating effective mineral exploration and development by initiating projects which would complement and support exploration by industry such as:
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

**d. Discussion**
For more than a century the mining industry has been the main foundation of economic growth in Northeastern Ontario. It is likely that the mining industry will continue to be the primary contributor to economic growth in the Region.

In Northeastern Ontario, over 44,000 persons are employed in the operation of mines, mills, smelters, refineries and mining related manufacturing.[2] These mining related jobs account for 21.4% of the Region's labour force. Jobs related to metal mining, including mills,

smelters and refineries, total 27,250. Approximately 22,000 of these jobs are found in the Northeastern Administrative Region. The mineral industry also contributes greatly to municipal economies through purchase of goods and services.

In 1980, the Planning Region produced metals, industrial minerals and structural materials as listed below:

- Metals (including metal concentrates) — cadmium, cobalt, copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, platinum group metals, selenium, silver, tellurium, tin, uranium, yttrium, zinc;
- Industrial Minerals — asbestos, barite, limestone, silica, sulphur, talc; and
- Structural Materials — building stone, sand, gravel.

The 1979 total value of mineral output was $590 million in the Northern Administrative Region and $1,383 million in the Northeastern Administrative Region.[3]

Mineral production, hence employment, in a given area is a function of:

- mineral potential of the area;
- availability of markets for the product;
- ability to compete in the market place;
- government fiscal and land use policies; and
- level of mineral exploration activity.

The level of exploration activity is an excellent barometer of the state of health of the other four factors upon which mineral production and employment are based. Historically the combined effect of these other four factors has resulted in cyclic activity in mineral exploration.

In constant dollars, exploration expenditures were rising through the 1960's but on the decline through most of the 1970's. Recent records in Northeastern Ontario on the number of mining claims in good standing would suggest a reverse of this downward trend in 1979 and 1980. In 1980, the number of claims in good standing in the Porcupine, Larder Lake, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie Mining Divisions reached a ten-year high of 37,409 claims. Similarly, records of assessment work performed in Northeastern Ontario reached a recent high of 544,527 days.

The level of mineral exploration activity is also a good predictor of future mineral production and employment in a given area. Changes in the rate of mineral production tend to follow changes in the rate of exploration by four to ten years.

The prime objective at this time must be to encourage a constant and high rate of mineral exploration through the implementation of exploration assistance and incentive programs. This has been the main thrust of recent initiatives such as the Ontario Mineral Exploration Assistance Program, the Kirkland Lake Initiatives Program, the Geoscience Research Grant Program, the Northern Ontario Geological Survey Program, the Hydrocarbon Energy Resources Program, the Custom Gold Milling Project, the Northern Industrial Minerals Survey, a grant program for industrial mineral development, and drill core libraries in Northeastern Ontario.

In general, areas underlain by early Precambrian "greenstone belts", Middle Precambrian sedimentary and mafic intrusive rocks, Late Precambrian carbonatite-alkalic complexes and the Cretaceous sediments of the Hudson Bay Lowlands possess high mineral potential. The lignite deposits of the Cretaceous basin will become particularly important as an indigenous energy source. With the exception of some high potential reef-bearing horizons, Paleozoic rocks in the Region generally have medium to low mineral potential. Areas underlain by granitic rocks have the least mineral potential. However, as exploration and extractive technology improves, certain "granitic rocks" which currently are rated least mineral potential may be upgraded.

Current trends in the energy field suggest that peat as a fossil fuel may become a viable energy source in the near future. Therefore the Region's peat resources may be considered as a potential energy resource in future land use planning.

## 2. MINERAL AGGREGATES

**a. Objective**

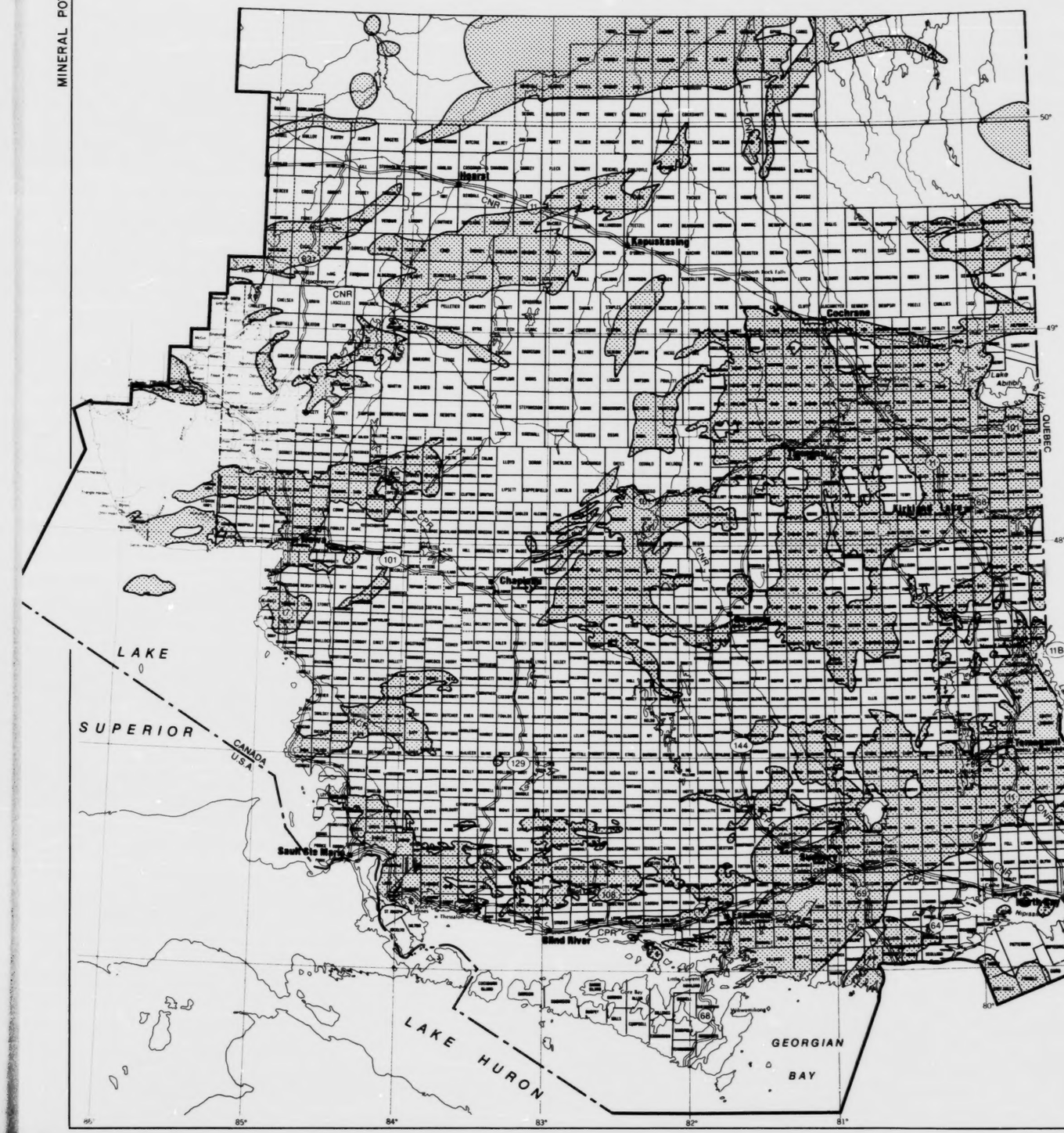
*To ensure that adequate supplies of mineral aggregate are available at a reasonable cost to meet both present and future demand.*

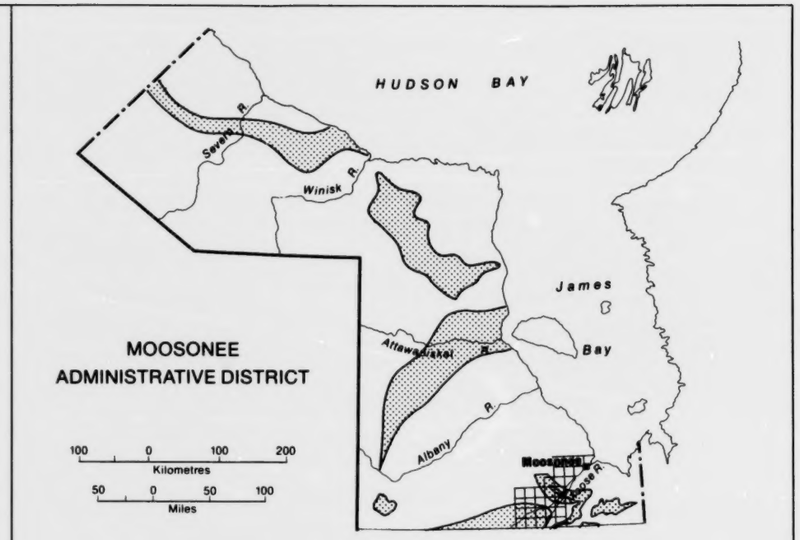
**b. Target**

*The target is to protect for extractive purposes to the year 2000, 259.5 million tonnes of mineral aggregate in the Northeastern Administrative Region and 131 million tonnes in the Northern Administrative Region.*

Table I illustrates the distribution of the target throughout the Planning Region.

MINERAL POTENTIAL MAP 3




## LEGEND

High to Medium Mineral Potential

Least and Unknown Mineral Potential

Source – Ontario Mineral Potential, Geological Survey Preliminary Maps. Division of Mines, Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 3

# MINERAL POTENTIAL

# NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

MC 14425

TABLE I AGGREGATE TARGET TO YEAR 2000 IN '000' TONNES

| DISTRICTS | 20 YEAR ACCUMULATED (TARGET) |
|---|---|
| Chapleau | 7,520 |
| Cochrane | 36,080 |
| Gogama | 3,820 |
| Hearst | 4,120 |
| Kapuskasing | 9,180 |
| Kirkland Lake | 18,000 |
| Moosonee | N/A |
| Timmins | 52,320 |
| NORTHERN REGION TOTAL | 131,040 |
| Blind River | 40,000 |
| Espanola | 7,770 |
| North Bay | 28,000 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 33,140 |
| Sudbury | 140,000 |
| Temagami | 7,200 |
| Wawa | 3,360 |
| NORTHEASTERN REGION TOTAL | 259,470 |
| PLANNING REGION TOTAL | 390,510 |

**c. Land Requirements**

Map 4 illustrates areas of critical and significant aggregate deposits as well as areas which presently are unclassified. The achievement of the mineral aggregate policy will be dependent upon the availability of critical and significant areas for aggregate extraction.

Critical deposits include the following:

- large volume, high quality crushable aggregate sources with access;
- in aggregate-poor areas: all presently identified sources of high quality crushable aggregate regardless of size or access; and
- deposits of possible Provincial significance.

Significant deposits include:

- deposits of varying quality but with access;
- possible extensions of critical deposits based on geological reasoning; and
- possible high quality crushable aggregate sources with limited access.

Unclassified and unknown areas include:

- deposits other than those classified as critical or significant; and
- areas with unknown potential.

**d. Strategy**

The policy will be accomplished by:

- ensuring that areas designated as Critical Deposits on the Mineral Aggregate Map are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will discourage non-compatible land uses prior to the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that areas designated as Significant Areas are available for aggregate extraction. Non-compatible land uses will be discouraged prior to extraction of aggregate resources;
- ensuring that Unclassified Areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning

mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and

- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need.

**e. Discussion**

Because mineral aggregates are a high-bulk, low-unit value commodity, transportation costs are a major component of the end cost to the consumer. Thirty kilometres is usually considered the maximum economic truck haulage distance between pit and consumer.

The Planning Region in total, is well endowed with mineral aggregates. Some local areas however, are aggregate poor. Thick overburden conditions in the Hearst to Cochrane area necessitate costly stripping operations or equally expensive haulage from distant sources. The overburden situation causes further complication by hampering location and assessment of deposits.

In some areas, there is a lack of unconsolidated aggregate material. The lack of aggregate material, together with high demand in the Elliot Lake-Blind River, Timmins and South Sudbury areas may also result in local supply deficits by the year 2000.

Presently, an average of about 6.5 million tonnes of mineral aggregates is extracted annually in the Northern Administrative Region, approximately half of this from Crown lands. In 1976 in the Northeastern Administrative Region, it was estimated that approximately 7.3 million tonnes of aggregate were extracted. Of this total, approximately 55% was used within the Regional Municipality of Sudbury.

Assuming a slow growth situation for the Northeastern Planning Region, based on present trends, a minimum of 390.5 million tonnes of mineral aggregates will be required to supply local demand to the year 2000. With the exception of the Sudbury area, this will have to include a minimum of 98.8 million tonnes of high quality crushable aggregate. In the Sudbury area, 50% of the aggregate consumed are sands used for mine backfill and flux.

The largest single consumer of aggregate is the mining industry in the Sudbury area. In addition, both the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the forest industry use major quantities of aggregate for road construction throughout the Planning Region.

Land use conflicts with aggregate extraction are usually site specific and can best be handled through buffer and rehabilitation techniques determined on a case by case basis.

The only major land use conflict identified on a Regional scale appears to be the overlap of critical aggregate areas and agricultural land in the Clay Belts. As alternate sources of agricultural land are more available than alternate sources of aggregate in these conflict areas, aggregate removal should receive a priority. Crop production and pasture are appropriate interim uses on these critical sites but structural developments should be discouraged.

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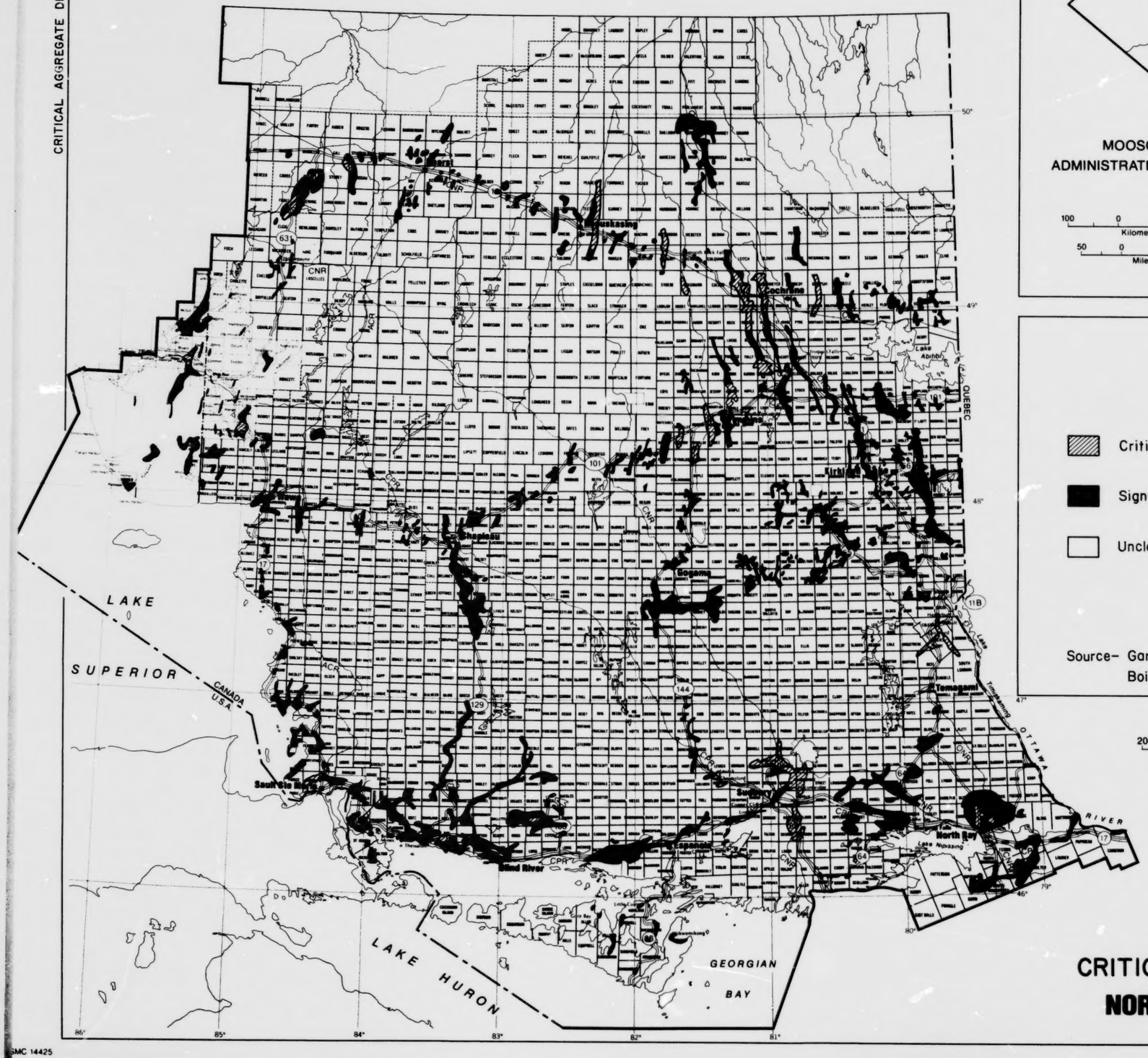
**Notes:**

1 *Ontario Mineral Potential, Ontario Geological Survey, Mineral Deposit Series.*

2 *Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Labour Force, Special Tabulation 1971.*

3 *Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Preliminary Estimate, Mineral Resource Branch.*

CRITICAL AGGREGATE DEPOSITS MAP 4


LAKE
SUPERIOR
CANADA
U.S.A.
LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN
BAY
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
Timiskaming
OTTAWA
RIVER
Lake Abitibi
Lake Nipissing
Sturgeon
Sesekinika
Chapleau
Sudbury
Espanola
Sault Ste
Mississaga
Cochrane
Kirkland
Timmins
Temagami
North Bay
Sturgeon Falls
Mattawa
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior
Deep River
Chalk River
Petawawa
Barry's Bay
Killaloe
Eganville
Douglas
Cobden
Portage du Fort
Shawville
Wyman
Wakefield
Aylmer
Hull
Ottawa
Gatineau
Buckingham
Masson
Thurso
Papineau
Montebello
Lachute
Hawkesbury
Alfred
Plantagenet
Rockland
Casselman
Embrun
Russell
Metcalfe
Vernon
Carp
Kanata
Stittsville
Richmond
Manotick
Kemptville
Winchester
Morrisburg
Iroquois
Cornwall
Lancaster
Alexandria
Maxville
Apple Hill
Finch
Chesterville
Winchester
Williamsburg

# B: forest management

**a. Broad Objective**
*To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.*

**b. Objectives**
*Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the Region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements.*

*To encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.*

**c. Target**
*By the year 2000, to annually provide 2.77 million net merchantable cunits[1] of conifer and 1.65 million net merchantable cunits of hardwood from Crown land, to meet the wood requirements of the forest industry which is currently dependent upon wood fibre from within the Planning Region. However, planning must provide sufficient flexibility and opportunity for revision to accommodate the expected increase to between 2.77 and 2.86 million cunits of conifer (see Table 2).*

**d. Land Base**
Increased forest management efforts must be undertaken on the 12.5 million hectares of Crown production forest. It is this land base which supports the present and estimated annual allowable cut as well as the long term viability of the forest industry in the Planning Region.

Map 5 generally illustrates the area which will be harvested in order to meet industrial short-term requirements for 20 years.

**e. Strategy**
The policy will be accomplished by:

- managing in a multiple use setting the 12.5 million hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently under-utilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through Forest Management Agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management plans and operating plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple forest use; and

- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

**f. Discussion**

**(i) Allowable Cut — Crown Land** All forest land in Ontario is divided into forest management units which are intended to supply an annual allowable cut on a continuous basis. Allowable cut is calculated, allocated and controlled by area. Associated timber volumes are derived from subsequent surveys.

At present, there are 12,491,953 hectares of Crown production forest land contained within the Forest Management Units in the Planning Region (Table 2). This area represents approximately 75% of the Crown land in all management units. In calculating this area, reductions have been made for water, non-forested land, non-productive land, protection forest and such land uses as parks. This production forest forms the basis upon which the allowable cut is calculated.

In the Northern Region, based upon the present allowable cut of 3.16 million cunits, commitments have been made to various forest based industries. These current commitments total 2.60 million cunits.

In the Northeastern Region, similarly, based upon the present allowable cut of 1.83 million cunits, commitments of 1.07 million cunits have been made to the forest based industries.

TABLE 2 FOREST MANAGEMENT DATA AND TARGET BY DISTRICT (CROWN LAND ONLY) ('000 NET MERCHANTABLE CUNITS)

| District[1] | Crown Production Forest (ha) | Conifer | | | | | Hardwood | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present Day Annual Allowable Cut | Average Annual Harvest | Projected Industrial Requirements | | Target Year 2000[3] | Present Day Annual Allowable Cut | Average Annual Harvest | Target Year 2000 |
| | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| Chapleau | 1,823,850 | 502.4 | 370.5 | | | 482.9 | 299.3 | 6.0 | 279.4 |
| Cochrane[2] | 1,686,939 | 493.1 | 387.9 | | | 400.6 | 142.4 | 24.8 | 121.7 |
| Gogama | 545,836 | 127.4 | 63.5 | | | 102.0 | 81.8 | 8.9 | 59.4 |
| Hearst[2] | 1,240,417 | 326.0 | 255.1 | | | 265.6 | 192.4 | 22.4 | 148.3 |
| Kapuskasing | 1,893,005 | 496.5 | 364.5 | | | 406.0 | 128.3 | 18.6 | 123.0 |
| Kirkland Lake | 844,269 | 172.7 | 133.7 | | | 172.5 | 86.9 | 30.9 | 86.8 |
| Timmins | 381,527 | 70.7 | 59.6 | | | 69.4 | 43.2 | 18.5 | 48.5 |
| NORTHERN REGION TOTAL: | 8,415,843 | 2,188.8 | 1,634.8 | 1,840.0 | 1,960.0 | 1,899.0 | 974.3 | 130.1 | 867.1 |
| Blind River | 648,368 | 114.2 | 56.9 | | | 176.1 | 117.3 | 48.9 | 143.6 |
| Espanola | 368,490 | 104.7 | 54.1 | | | 77.0 | 84.9 | 12.9 | 55.6 |
| North Bay | 570,267 | 113.7 | 41.1 | | | 91.3 | 149.5 | 62.0 | 111.6 |
| S.S. Marie | 425,393 | 74.3 | 23.2 | | | 60.1 | 130.7 | 26.1 | 104.0 |
| Sudbury | 569,438 | 121.3 | 38.1 | | | 95.3 | 80.1 | 13.4 | 53.3 |
| Temagami | 352,907 | 116.9 | 36.0 | | | 86.0 | 63.5 | 8.6 | 44.2 |
| Wawa | 1,141,247 | 304.8 | 223.8 | | | 283.4 | 258.0 | 40.1 | 266.5 |
| NORTHEASTERN REGION TOTAL: | 4,076,110 | 949.9 | 473.4 | 850.0 | 900.0 | 869.2 | 884.0 | 212.0 | 778.8 |
| PLANNING REGION TOTAL: | 12,491,953 | 3,138.7 | 2,108.2 | 2,690.0 | 2,860.0 | 2,768.2 | 1,858.3 | 342.1 | 1,645.9 |

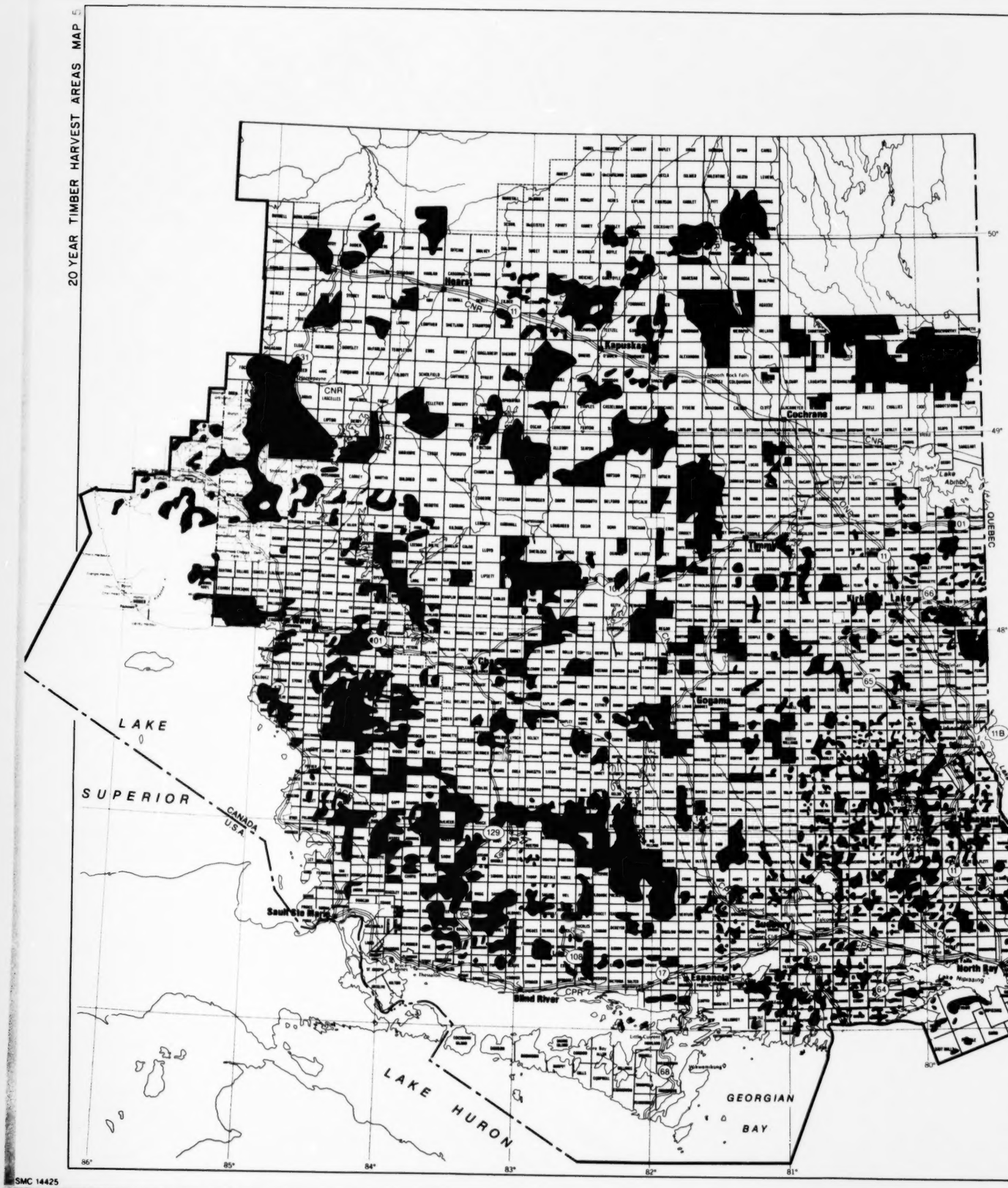
**Notes:**

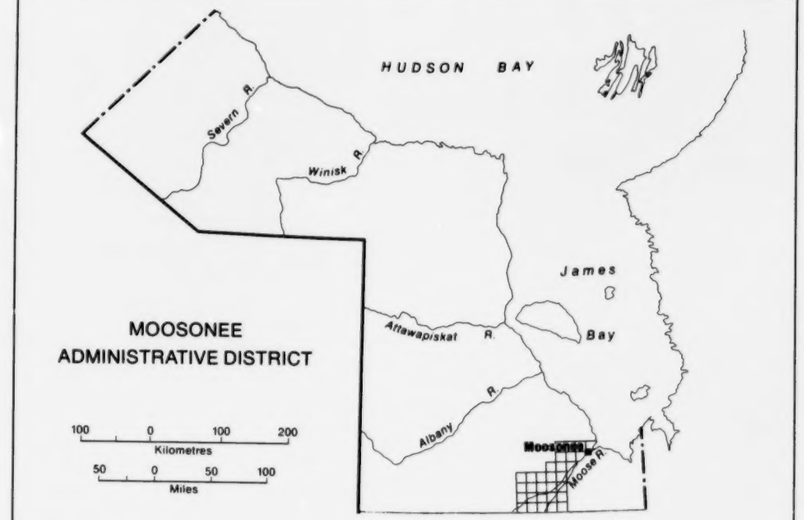
1 *District refers to the area of all management units administered by that Administrative District.*

2 *Data excludes the Kesogami and Albany Management Units.*

3 *The target is to meet the industrial wood requirements in the year 2000, expressed in terms of the annual allowable cut by District. The target for conifer at the upper limit of the projected industrial requirements can be met through a 3.2% increase in conifer productivity across the Planning Region.*

20 YEAR TIMBER HARVEST AREAS MAP 5




LEGEND

Proposed Harvest Areas to the Year 2000

Note - This map is schematic. For further details refer to individual forest management plans.

Source - District Data, Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 5

# GENERALIZED
# 20 YEAR TIMBER HARVEST AREAS
# NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

SMC 14425

In the Planning Region, the age of the standing timber is mainly mature to over mature. As timber deteriorates quickly once it becomes mature, the present annual allowable cut usually contains an acceleration factor in order to utilize as much as possible of this mature material. Deterioration has also been accelerated in recent years by a major infestation of Spruce Budworm. Several areas within the Regional boundaries have been repeatedly attacked to the point where trees have been killed, thus causing a loss in the harvest potential.

Most of the Crown Unit Management Plans will expire early in the 1980's. Projections of allowable cut for the next twenty year management period for some of these units would indicate a possibility of returning to a more normal type cutting allocation. Estimates in the Northern Administrative Region indicate a possible reduction of the current annual allowable cut from 3.16 million cunits to 2.77 million cunits by the year 2000. In the Northeastern Administrative Region, a possible reduction from 1.83 million cunits to 1.65 million cunits is predicted. Thus, in the Planning Region the future annual allowable cut may be reduced to approximately 4.42 million cunits. This reduced allowable cut may require a reduction in the present industrial commitments. Should the land base be reduced in the future to accommodate further single purpose uses, then the reduction in allowable cut and future commitments will be more affected if there is not a corresponding increase in management effort.

(ii) **Private Land** There are approximately 832,450 hectares of private production forest land in the Northern Administrative Region. The estimated annual allowable cut, if this land were under sustained yield management would be 0.23 million cunits. In the Northeastern Administrative Region, 967,979 hectares of private production forest could potentially yield 0.29 million cunits annually. This private land may be divided into two major types: a) large blocks of patented townships, and b) mining patents or farm lots on both sides of the major highways throughout the Region. Over the years, the forests on these lands have been highgraded or harvested using the liquidation method of cutting. There has been little thought given to a sustained yield approach in most cases and, to date, there has generally been very little regeneration effort made by the owners. Most of the land adjacent to the highways has long since been cleared for farming, housing and other similar uses. The timber on these lots is in small scattered patches.

With regard to the blocks of patent townships, the remaining wood supply is very limited at the present time. Areas that have been or are being cut have marginal levels of conifer regeneration returning upon which to base future supplies. It may take a significant amount of time to return these lands to production. As these townships are cutover, the pressure from industry will be greater to obtain comparable volumes from Crown Management units. This is particularly the case in the Hearst and Kirkland Lake areas. The present wood supply annually being obtained from patent land in the Northern Region is approximately 0.29 million cunits. In the Northeastern Administrative Region approximately 0.12 million cunits are being obtained annually.

The Province currently has two methods of dealing with the forest management of private land. First, to establish with the land owner a Woodlands Improvement Agreement. Secondly, to provide limited aid through the Forestry Act. Both these methods presently provide little incentive to land owners within the Planning Region to do much silvicultural planning. In view of the significant acreage of private land presently under corporate ownership, which is not manageable under either of the above two methods, a new strategy applicable for these areas must be developed to provide incentive for forest management.

(iii) **Established Industry** In 1980 in the Northern Administrative Region, 26 sawmills, 3 pulpmills, 2 plywood mills, 1 particleboard mill and 1 waferboard mill were in operation. One additional waferboard mill was under construction. These industries collectively employed 5,778 people in the mills and a further 2,509 people in the woods operation. These industries in the Northern Administrative Region collectively utilized 2.46[2] million cunits of wood fibre in 1977-78 generating an economic contribution of 701 million dollars.[3] In addition, wood fibre products are exported from the Northern Administrative Region to industries located in such places as Espanola, Thorold and Red Rock.

In the Northeastern Administrative Region, there are 24 primary sawmills and 4 pulp-

mills in operation. These industries employ 3,420 people in the mills and a further 1,170 people in the woods operations. The industries in the Northeastern Region utilized 1.021[4] million cunits of wood fibre in 1977-78 generating an economic contribution of 291 million dollars.[5] In the Northeastern Region, wood fibre is exported to Temiskaming, Portage du Fort, Marathon and Escanaba Michigan.

It should be noted that the total present harvest of conifer for the Planning Region from Crown land is slightly less than the present annual allowable cut from Crown land. This difference reflects the lack of total utilization of all stems, the presence of conifer volume in unharvested hardwood stands, as well as inaccessible and inoperable areas.

The present harvest of hardwood is significantly less than the present annual allowable cut. However, the feasibility of several additional waferboard plants is currently being evaluated. These operations would utilize an additional 500,000 cunits of hardwood.

(iv) **Future Situation** Industrial demand for the year 2000 based upon projected mill requirements for Crown land round wood is estimated to be between 2.69 and 2.86 million cunits of conifer round wood annually (see Figure 1). This projection represents a 28 to 36% increase in wood requirements over the 1980 actual cut. The lower estimate of annual allowable cut in the year 2000 is slightly greater than the lower estimate of future wood requirements, but represents a shortfall of 3.2% in conifer supplies when compared to the upper estimate of future wood requirements (Table 2).

This estimate of annual allowable cut (2.77 million cunits of conifer) could, however, be increased to yield the higher estimate of 2.86 million cunits of conifer if the various elements of the outlined strategy were effected. These include such strategies as: no further erosion of the available land base; a reduction in historic fire losses; increased forest productivity and improved utilization.

(v) **Output Commitments** Output commitments represent the Province's funding and management commitment to ensure that specified volume of wood fibre is annually available by the year 2020.

The portion of this 2020 Provincial output commitment that has been assigned to the Northern Administrative Region is 2.16 million cunits of conifer and 0.75 million cunits of hardwood.

In the Northeastern Administrative Region, the total timber output commitment for the year 2020 is 1.0 million cunits. Conifer and hardwood are expected to provide an equal share in meeting the output commitment. Some minor modifications of the conifer-hardwood split may, however, be made as a result of new forest resource inventories.

(vi) **Regeneration Results** Table 3 indicates the average annual area harvested and the area which received regeneration treatment during the period 1977-1979.

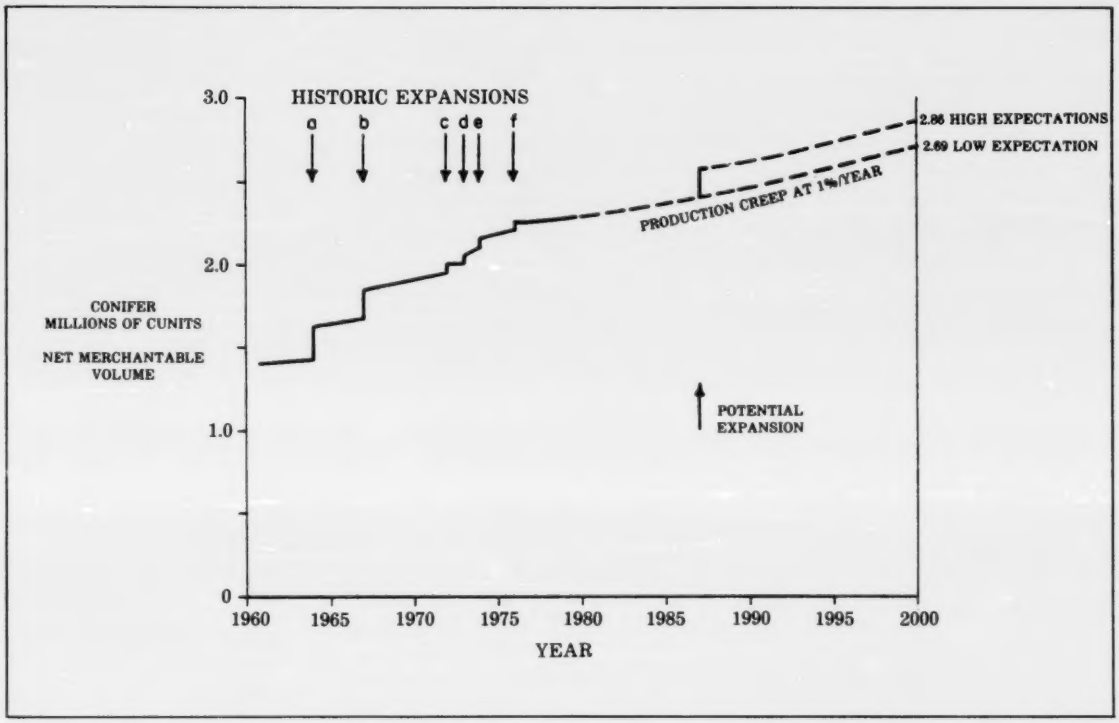
Coincidental with this regeneration treatment, the Ministry also annually performs tending on approximately 13,400 hectares of Crown land previously treated to ensure that plantations established would properly survive to produce the desired volume of wood fibre at a future date.

The Ministry is currently treating (regenerating) a significant portion of the Crown land that is treatable. However, there remains a significant area of land that for one reason

TABLE 3 CROWN LAND REGENERATION RESULTS ('000 HECTARES) (1977-1979 AVERAGE)

| | Area Harvested | Natural Regeneration | Area Treated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Region | 71.6 | 14.1 | 20.6 |
| Northeastern Region | 27.9 | 2.4 | 8.3 |
| Total: | 99.5 | 16.5 | 28.9 |

FIGURE I HISTORIC AND PROJECTED CROWN LAND WOOD REQUIREMENTS FOR CONIFER IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION




**Notes:**

1. Historic and future wood requirements are a function of two elements:
(i) a "production creep" of 1% per year in roundwood consumption to satisfy machine speed-ups and routine modernization requirements;
(ii) a series of past and potential mill capacity expansions. Past expansions in the Planning Region were:
   a. Spruce Falls at Kapuskasing, 1964. 200 tons/day magnefite plus 170 tons/day kraft.
   b. Eddy at Espanola, 1967. 300 tons/day kraft mill.
   c. Abitibi at Smooth Rock Falls, 1972. 35 million fbm studmill (35,000 net cunits).
   d. Sawmills at Hearst and Kapuskasing, 1973. 100 million fbm (50,000 net cunits).
   d. Eddy at Espanola, 1974. 100 million fbm sawmill (85,000 net cunits).
   f. Spruce Falls at Kapuskasing, 1976. 200 tons/day TMP mill.

2. The calculation of historic wood requirements:

(i) excludes volumes from patent lands;
(ii) excludes wood volumes imported from the Northwest Region, Algonquin Region and Quebec; and
(iii) includes Crown land volumes exported to the Northwest Region, Quebec and Southern Ontario.

3. Potential new capacity is assumed as one newsprint machine of 150,000 ovendry tons per year capacity in 1987, located in the Northern Administrative Region.

or another, is not treatable. This is most prevalent in the Great and Little Clay Belts due to the inadequacy of current silvicultural techniques.[6]

A basic premise of sustained yield management is that the cutover land must be regenerated to acceptable species quickly following the harvest operation. As indicated in an earlier paragraph, a gap exists between areas harvested and areas being treated. An effort to close this gap will be made through such mechanisms as Forest Management Agreements and other strategies contained in the policy.

(vii) **Summary** Table 4 illustrates the relationship between the present annual allowable cut, present commitments, present mill consumption and harvest. As well, the future annual allowable cut and the output commitments are identified. All figures were derived from the preceding text.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF FOREST MANAGEMENT (Millions of Cunits)

| | Northern Region | | Northeastern Region | | Planning Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Conifer | Hardwood | Conifer | Hardwood | Conifer | Hardwood |
| Present Annual Allowable Cut (Crown land) | 2.19 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.88 | 3.14 | 1.85 |
| Target for Year 2000 (Crown land) | 1.90 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 2.77 | 1.65 |
| Annual Allowable Cut (Private land) | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.25 |
| Present Harvest (Crown land) | 1.63 | 0.13 | 0.47 | 0.21 | 2.10 | 0.34 |
| Present Harvest (Private land) | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.35 | 0.06 |
| Present Commitments to Industry (Crown land) | 2.17 | 0.43 | 0.60 | 0.47 | 2.77 | 0.90 |
| Present Regional Mill Consumption (Crown, Private and Imported) | 1.99 | 0.11 | 0.70 | 0.32 | 2.69 | 0.43 |
| Crown 2020 Output Commitment | 2.16 | 0.75 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 2.68 | 1.23 |
| Projected Industrial Requirements (Crown land) | | | | | | |
| Low | 1.84 | N/A | 0.85 | N/A | 2.69 | 0.40 |
| High | 1.96 | N/A | 0.90 | N/A | 2.86 | 0.80 |

**Notes:**

1 *Cunit: One cunit is equal to 100 cubic feet.*

2 *This wood from Crown and Private land includes a wood chip return of .487 million cunits from logs sawn in sawmills and then supplied to pulpmills in the Northern Region.*

3 *Value added based on $285 per cunit.*

4 *This total volume of wood obtained from both Crown and Private land sources includes a wood chip return of .272 million cunits from logs sawn in sawmills and then supplied to pulpmills in the Northeastern Region.*

5 *Value added based on $285 per cunit.*

6 *Some of these areas could be considered treatable, but the current regeneration costs would be higher than that which is currently acceptable.*

# C: agriculture

**a. Objective**

*In accordance with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands[1] and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.*

**b. Target**

*107,938 additional hectares[2] of Class 2, 3 and 4 lands will be designated for agricultural use necessary for food production to the year 2000.*

**c. Land Requirements**

Map 6 indicates critical areas including 181,012 hectares of existing improved farmland as well as the additional 107,938 target hectares required by the year 2000.

The supplementary area denotes that area which may be required after the year 2000 but which will be largely a source of forest products in the meantime.

**d. Strategy**

The policy will be achieved by:

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines;
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land use upon private Class 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use with the approval of the Agricultural Committees composed of Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food staff;
- discouraging on critical Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production; and
- disposing of land for agricultural use in the supplementary area only when it complements existing adjacent farm holdings.

**e. Discussion**

There are currently 2.4 million hectares of Class 2, 3 and 4 soils in the Northeastern Planning Region.

In 1976, the Planning Region contained approximately 2,500 farms and 181,000 hectares of improved farmland. The current total capital value of the farms in the Planning Region approaches $265 million.[3]

Unlike previous years (1931-71), agricultural statistics for 1971-76 show an increase in improved land. For that five year period, there has been approximately a 21% increase in improved acreage in the Great Clay Belt and a 6% increase in the Little Clay Belt. Within the Northeastern Administrative Region, the Sudbury farm area has had an increase of 12%.

All other farming areas had increases of less than 7% during the 1971-76 census period.

The predicted increase in the number of farms will not be as significant as the increase in farm sizes. More intensive farming will be practised in the future. Increased efficiency is predicted on a per hectare basis due to improved technology, i.e. increased tile drainage, mechanization, etc.

The cool temperature and amount of precipitation limit agriculture crops such as grain corn, soybeans and winter wheat. However, for crops such as potatoes, grasses like timothy or hard grass, brome, etc. or high moisture barley and oats, further agricultural pro-

TABLE 5 AGRICULTURAL TARGETS (HECTARES)

| FARMING LOCATION & TARGET | | MNR DISTRICT & TARGET | | TARGET BY LAND TYPE[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cleared Crown Land | Cleared Private Land | Private Forested Land |
| Hearst-Kapuskasing | 11,402 | Hearst | 4,185 | 1,634 | 2,473 | 78 |
| | | Kapuskasing | 6,239 | 1,055 | 5,184 | – |
| | | Cochrane | 978 | 45 | 933 | – |
| Cochrane – Local | 6,529 | Cochrane | 6,529 | 1,239 | 5,290 | – |
| Matheson – Timmins | 14,400 | Cochrane | 2,655 | 1,127 | 812 | 716 |
| | | Timmins | 3,421 | 492 | 2,139 | 790 |
| | | Kirkland Lk. | 8,324 | 236 | 6,414 | 1,674 |
| New Liskeard | 41,018 | Kirkland Lk. | 36,028 | 460 | – | 35,568 |
| | | Temagami | 4,990 | – | – | 4,990 |
| Algoma | 6,512 | Sault | 4,010 | 8 | 1,575 | 2,427 |
| | | Blind River | 2,502 | 63 | 1,707 | 732 |
| Manitoulin | 6,641 | Espanola | 6,641 | – | 6,641 | – |
| Sudbury | 16,332 | Espanola | 5,390 | -- | 5,390 | – |
| | | Sudbury | 10,942 | – | 10,942 | – |
| Nipissing – Parry Sound[2] | 5,104 | North Bay | 5,104 | 678 | – | 4,426 |
| TOTAL: | 107,938 | | 107,938 | 7,037 | 49,500 | 51,401 |

**Notes:**

1 *These lands contain exclusively Class 2, 3 or 4 land that had been previously cleared (usually abandoned farmland).*

2 *Includes North Himsworth, South Himsworth and Nipissing-Gurd Townships and assumes 43% of Parry Sound census statistics for unorganized townships are derived within the North Bay Administrative District.*

duction is possible. Farm enterprises using farm animals to convert these forages and cereals will be as successful as those in warmer climates.

At present, the Planning Region is self-sufficient in milk. There has been a gradual expansion in fluid milk quotas and industrial milk production.

Beef production varies with market fluctuations; however, a gradual increase is predicted to occur. The beef industry has the largest potential for agricultural expansion in Northeastern Ontario.

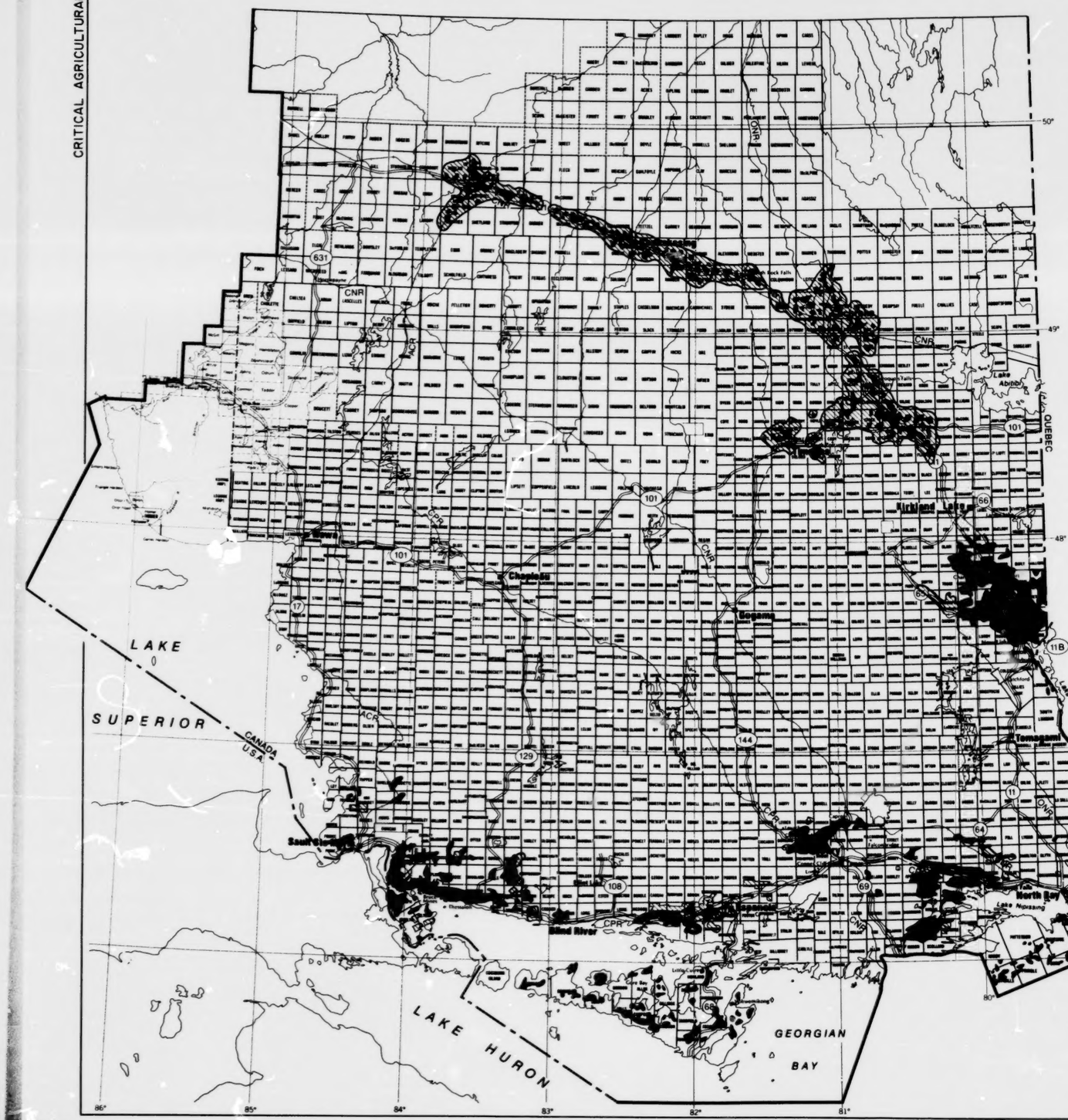
Other crops that are expected to increase in production are seed grain, cash crops, soup peas, yellow beans, alfalfa and cereal crops.

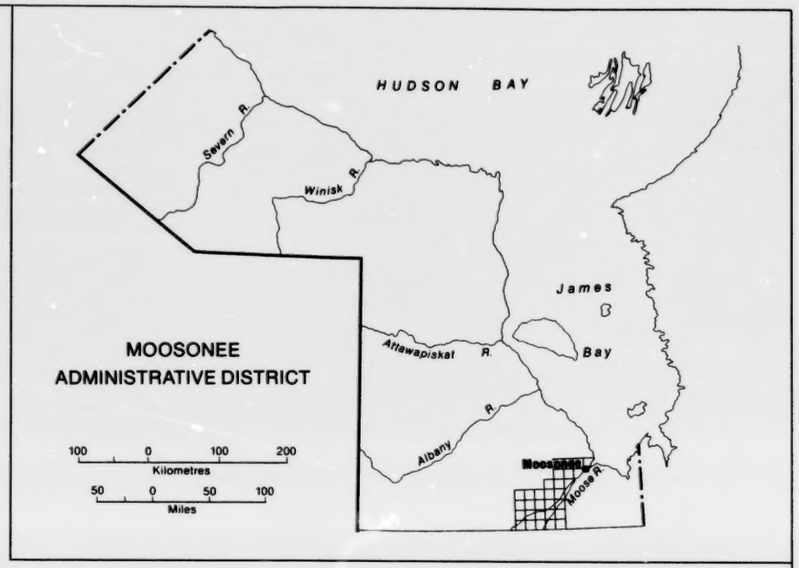
The area indicated as critical on Map 6 should meet the Region's needs to the year 2000. Critical lands were located to ensure a minimum of intrusion into managed forest areas and also to consolidate agriculture activity.

Forest management is a permitted use in the "supplementary" area. Regeneration can be undertaken but there is a risk that the area may be needed for agriculture in 20 years and therefore, the timber crop may not reach maturity.

Land use conflict between agriculture and aggregate removal may occur where aggregate shortages exist. An example would be the Great Clay Belt area. In these cases, alternate sources of agricultural land are more prevalent than alternate sources of quality aggregate. Aggregate removal with subsequent rehabilitation should therefore be considered a higher priority.

CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL LANDS MAP 6




## LEGEND

Critical Areas

Supplementary Areas

Source - Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 6

# CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL LANDS

## NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

SMC 14425

**Notes:**

1 *As defined by the Canada Land Inventory. There are no Class 1 Agricultural Capability Lands within the Planning Region.*

2 *The additional land area target is based upon projections developed from 1971-76 trends using D.B.S. statistics for improved farmland associated with farms having $50 or more in agricultural sales. These projected demand figures to the year 2000 were developed in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.*

3 *Statistics Canada 1976.*

# D: wild rice

**a. Broad Objective**

*To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.*

**b. Objectives**

*To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.*

*To allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.*

*To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters.*

*To stabilize annual production.*

*To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.*

**c. Target**

*To increase the annual harvest and related benefits from the current level of 6,500 kilograms and 80 man-days of employment.*

**d. Land Requirements**

Wild rice is not abundant in the Planning Region. Existing stands and areas with potential for introduction of wild rice will be identified in the district plans.

**e. Strategy**

The policy will be accomplished by:

- assessing the potential for harvest expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the Planning Region;
- restricting the issuance of new harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands.

**f. Discussion**

The potential for an expansion of wild rice harvesting in the Planning Region is unknown. Existing stands are scattered and small in area. Water level fluctuation would appear to limit the feasibility of extensive introductions of wild rice. Licences currently exist in the Hearst, Gogama and Timmins Administrative Districts. The 1978 harvest was approximately 6,500 kilograms valued at $40,000.

# E: tourism

**a. Objective**

*To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:*

*(i) The capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and*

*(ii) Opportunities continue to exist for:*
- *public use adjacent to urban centres; and*
- *general recreation use by the local users.*

**b. Land Requirements**

The specific land requirements for additional commercial tourism facilities will be evaluated on an individual basis in the local District land use plans.

**c. Strategy**

The objective will be accomplished by:
- identifying in the local District plans those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretative purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

**d. Discussion**

The Ministry of Tourism and Recreation defines a tourist as: "Any Ontario resident travelling in excess of forty kilometres from his home for any purpose other than to commute to work or to attend school, and any non-resident who enters Ontario for any purpose other than to commute to work or attend school"[1].

The major natural resource activities attracting tourists to this Planning Region are: camping, fishing, big game hunting and canoeing. Approximately 75% of the visitors to this area are primarily interested in one or more of these activities. As these activities rely on the availability of a supporting natural resource base, the policies of the Ministry of Natural Resources have a major influence on the tourism industry in the Planning Region. More specifically, they will have an effect either on the Planning Region's 1,130 non-urban commercial establishments offering accommodations and on the Region's 40 fly-in operations and 461 outpost camps.

Many residents of the Planning Region feel that "tourists consume a great deal of the area's natural resources." They further feel that this Ministry should be giving preference to the local resident even to the extreme of prohibiting use by non-local residents. However, as many residents in one area of this Planning Region engage in recreational activities in other parts of the region — in many instances, the "tourists" are the residents of the planning area themselves.

Nevertheless, non-residents do use some of this region's natural resources, but in doing so contribute significantly to the Planning Region's economy through dollars spent on activities related to tourism. According to information obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, direct tourism

dollars spent in the Planning Region in 1976 amounted to $408.7 million. The areas in which this money was spent include: Food and Beverage, Retail Sales, Service Stations, Accommodation and Amusement Recreation.

In 1977 the fishing and hunting lodge industry alone generated $33.3 million in direct revenues.

The non-resident tourist makes a substantial contribution to the tourist economy of the Planning Region. Therefore, this contribution should be recognized in any future resource allocation.

Note:

1 *Balmer, Crapo and Associates Inc.,* ***Tourism Development in Ontario: A Framework for Opportunity.*** *p. XI.*

# F: fisheries management

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

## 1. GENERAL

**a. Objective**

*To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.*

**b. Strategy**

The policy will be achieved by:

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing, and encouraging the enforcement of relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy balanced fish populations;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. Creel Census, Lake Inventory Surveys, Experimental Management).

**c. Discussion**

The population and economy of Ontario continue to grow, and with them a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing, and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

Many issues associated with the management of Ontario's fisheries were raised in a federal-provincial document called *Strategic Planning for Ontario's Fisheries* (S.P.O.F.). The document emphasized the concept that fisheries are an indicator of environmental quality and that this realization is important to the future management of Ontario's water and fisheries.

## 2. SPORT FISHING

**a. Objective**

*To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling*

*demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.*

**b. Target**

*To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 2.7 million kilograms of sport fish per year.*

The Administrative District targets for sport fish management to the year 2000 are illustrated on Table 6. Estimated yield (target) of sport fish is based upon the assumptions contained in the report of the *Strategic Planning for Ontario Fisheries (S.P.O.F.) working group number four (Ontario Fish Yield Estimates, February, 1979).*

**c. Water Requirements**

While the entire 2.1 million hectares of inland water area in the Planning Region will be required to make a contribution to the angling target of the Region, management priority must be given to the larger bodies of water. The large number of small lakes in the Planning Region tend to disperse management attention and reduce the effectiveness of fisheries management because of the inability to adequately assess the status of many separate fish communities. The fishing resource in the 88 lakes in the Northeastern Administrative Region and the 82 lakes in the Northern Administrative Region over 1,000 hectares must be considered the most critical to the maintenance of a fishing resource. These 170 lakes currently account for 28% of the Planning Region's total fish production. Also important but not accounted here is the sport fishing potential available from the Planning Region's portion of the Great Lakes.

**d. Strategy**

Implementing the target to the year 2000 will be accomplished by:

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the Planning Region;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species:

TABLE 6 FISHERIES DATA AND TARGETS (BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT)

| Administrative District | Total Productive Inland Water Area (Hectares) | Total Annual Fish Yield[2] ('000 kg/yr) | Annual Sport Fish Yield[2] ('000 kg/yr) (Target) | Present Angler ('000 days/yr) | Present Sport Fish Harvest ('000 kg/yr) | 2000 Predicted Angler Days ('000 days/yr) | 2000 Predicted Demand ('000 kg/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapleau | 159,001 | 599.4 | 189.2 | 130.0 | 120.9 | 145.6 | 139.5 |
| Cochrane | 259,718 | 1,097.7 | 439.7 | 70.0 | 58.6 | 78.4 | 65.6 |
| Gogama | 63,580 | 241.9 | 76.6 | 130.0 | 39.0 | 145.6 | 43.7 |
| Hearst | 100,890 | 783.7 | 261.3 | 75.0 | 98.6 | 86.3 | 110.4 |
| Kapuskasing | 157,210 | 903.1 | 361.3 | 51.0 | 46.9 | 57.1 | 52.6 |
| Kirkland Lake | 60,457 | 264.2 | 105.7 | 146.5 | 117.5 | 162.4 | 130.1 |
| Moosonee | 500,000[1] | 219.0 | 77.0 | 52.0 | 26.0 | 58.0 | 29.0 |
| Timmins | 34,530 | 288.5 | 88.7 | 120.0 | 32.2 | 134.4 | 40.3 |
| Total Northern Admin. Region | 1,335,386 | 4,397.5 | 1,599.5 | 774.5 | 539.7 | 867.8 | 611.2 |
| Blind River | 92,137 | 298.0 | 104.0 | 92.0 | 42.0 | 103.0 | 46.9 |
| Espanola | 97,765 | 443.0 | 155.0 | 391.0 | 178.0 | 438.0 | 199.3 |
| North Bay | 152,669 | 580.0 | 203.0 | 385.0 | 175.0 | 431.0 | 195.7 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 48,660 | 232.0 | 81.0 | 126.0 | 57.0 | 141.0 | 63.7 |
| Sudbury | 129,071 | 358.0 | 125.0 | 404.0 | 183.0 | 452.0 | 204.3 |
| Temagami | 105,322 | 226.0 | 79.0 | 106.0 | 48.0 | 119.0 | 53.8 |
| Wawa | 180,344 | 891.0 | 312.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 112.0 | 56.0 |
| Total Northeastern Admin. Region | 805,968 | 3,028.0 | 1,059.0 | 1604.0 | 733.0 | 1,796.0 | 819.7 |
| Total Planning Region | 2,141,354 | 7,425.5 | 2,658.5 | 2,378.5 | 1,272.7 | 2,663.8 | 1,430.9 |

**Notes:**

1 *Moosonee's productive water calculation is a very rough estimate. The total water area is 978,000 hectares.*

2 *Yield estimates apply available data with a large degree of generality. Consequently, these estimates should not be construed as final, but rather first in a series of refinements.*

- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats including the Great Lakes; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

During the period from 1975 to 1976, a federal-provincial committee for Ontario fisheries, developed a long-range proposal concerning the future fisheries management programs in the Province. This proposal, *Strategic Planning for Ontario Fisheries (S.P.O.F.)* represented a detailed and comprehensive analysis of fisheries management needs and contained major policy implications and recommended major courses of action.

Since 1979, the S.P.O.F. program in the Region has placed emphasis on the rehabilitation of degraded fish populations and habitats, the improvement of public awareness of fish resources and environment, the development of a computerized management information system, the expansion of fish culture capabilities and an increase in enforcement.

**e. Discussion**

The fish resources of the Planning Region presently accommodate approximately 2.4 million user days of angling. Non-Ontario residents presently account for approximately 15% of this total while 85% of the angler days are generated by residents of Ontario. In 1970, the non-resident angler expenditure was approximately $29.7 million while residents generated approximately $34.8 million.[1]

Thirty-two percent of the residents of the Northern Administrative Region and thirty-nine percent of the residents of the Northeastern Administrative Region fish.

Yellow pickerel and northern pike are the mainstay of this recreational activity. These warm-water species are able to sustain a much greater fishing pressure than the slower growing trout species.

The general conclusion which can be reached from Table 6 is that sport fishery demand presently exceeds supply in Sudbury, Espanola and Kirkland Lake Administrative Districts. A surplus exists in all other Administrative Districts in the Planning Region. This trend is predicted to continue to the year 2000 and presents a major problem to sport fish management over the next 20 years. The solution lies in a combination of:

(i) redirecting angling pressure to less utilized species and areas;
(ii) a lowering of fishing success expectations; and
(iii) expanding and developing fisheries management techniques.

The fish populations of the Great Lakes are gradually recovering from previous over-exploitation and sea lamprey invasion. As this trend continues, major benefits to sport fishing will develop.

## 3. LAKE TROUT

**a. Objective**

*To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.*

**b. Target and Strategy**

*The 864 lake trout lakes in the Planning Region have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management efforts will be concentrated on those 670 lakes with the higher potential.*

Table 7 indicates the distribution of lake trout lakes by Administrative District.

Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On Type $A^1$ lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type $A^2$ lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline set-back, etc. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On Type $B^1$ lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type $B^2$ lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similarly to $A^2$ lakes. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion, etc. These lakes will be considered for other uses as required.

TABLE 7 LAKE TROUT LAKE CLASSIFICATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

| District | Type $A^1$ | Type $A^2$ | Type $B^1$ | Type $B^2$ | Type C | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blind River | 83 | 29 | 83 | 11 | 24 | 230 |
| Espanola | 44 | 8 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 90 |
| North Bay | 7 | 5 | – | 12 | 9 | 33 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 10 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 40 | 94 |
| Sudbury | 34 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 80 | 158 |
| Temagami | 38 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 92 |
| Wawa | 24 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 65 |
| Northeastern Admin. Region Total: | 240 | 80 | 181 | 86 | 175 | 762 |
| Chapleau | 11 | 10 | – | 2 | 1 | 24 |
| Cochrane | – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 |
| Gogama | 17 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 34 |
| Hearst | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 4 |
| Kapuskasing | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Kirkland Lake | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| Moosonee | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 4 |
| Timmins | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Northern Admin. Region Total: | 41 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 102 |
| Planning Region Total: | 281 | 95 | 198 | 96 | 194 | 864 |
| % of Total: | 32.4 | 10.9 | 22.8 | 11.2 | 22.7 | 100 |

**c. Land and Water Requirements**

Table 7, Map 7 and Appendix 1 illustrate the location and quality of the 864 lake trout lakes. The lake trout lake designation applies to the water area as well as a 120 metre wide shoreline area.

**d. Discussion**

In 1970, the Ontario angling inventory estimated that 30% of Ontario resident fishermen specifically fished for lake trout. Lake trout contributed 14% to the total non-resident catch across the province. The presence of lake trout and the opportunity to fish for them adds diversity and appeal to the angling opportunities in the Planning Region.

Another value of the lake trout simply relates to their scarcity. As with many other resources, the more uncommon they are, the more valued they become. Ontario has an estimated 2,000 lake trout lakes, approximately one-sixth of the world's supply.

Approximately 40% of Ontario's lake trout lakes are found within the Planning Region. The 864 lakes account for approximately 12% of the Planning Region's total inland water area.

Lake trout waters are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic systems to maintain. The lakes are sensitive to stresses imposed upon their ecosystems. Particularly important is the gradual acidification of waterways resulting from atmospheric pollution. Man's influence historically has often resulted in excess eutrophication, over-exploitation and the introduction of non-native species. These facts in conjunction with the popularity of lake trout fishing necessitate the provision of stringent management guidelines to ensure continued existence of the present lake trout populations.

## 4. COMMERCIAL FISHING

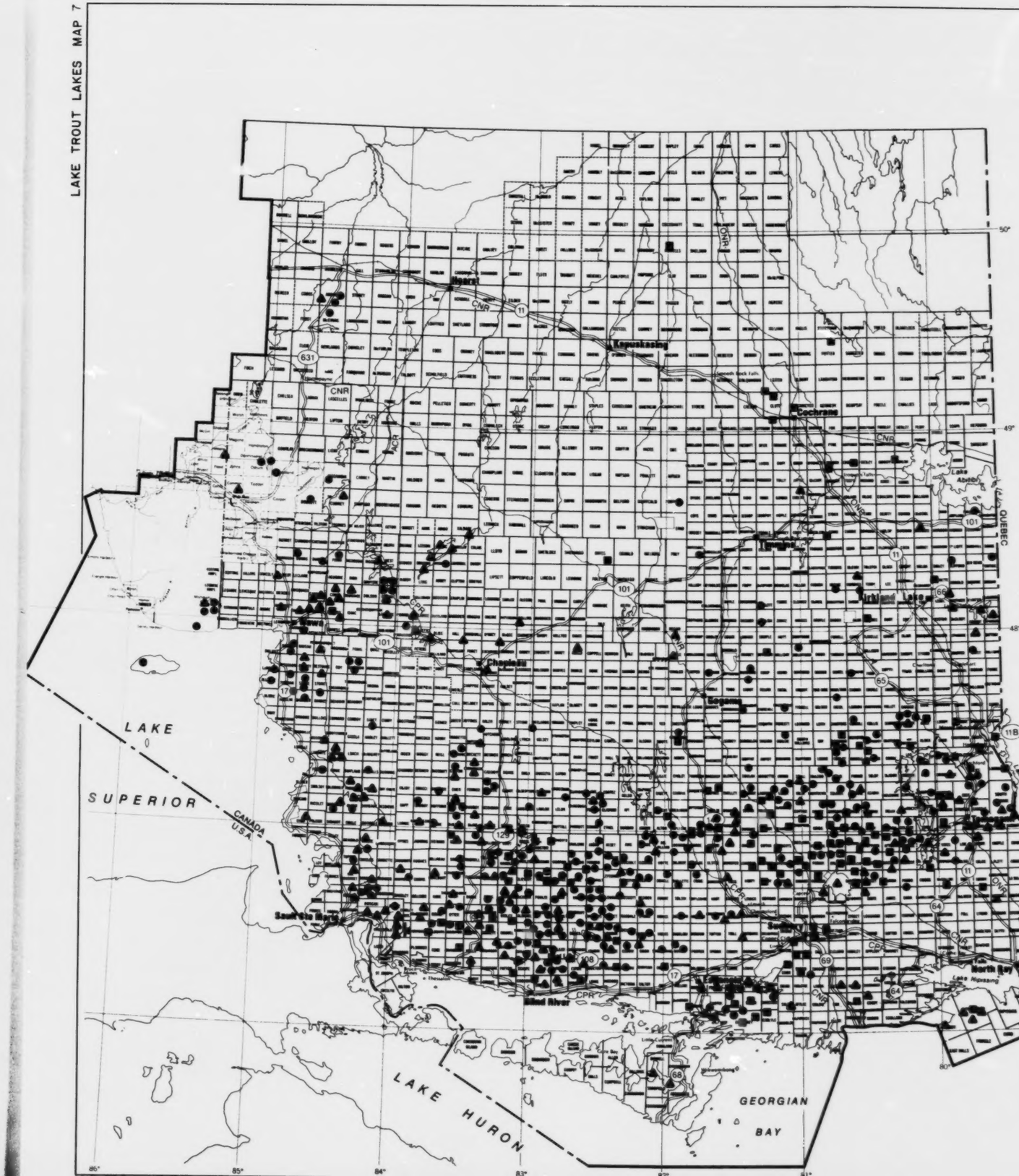
**a. Objective**

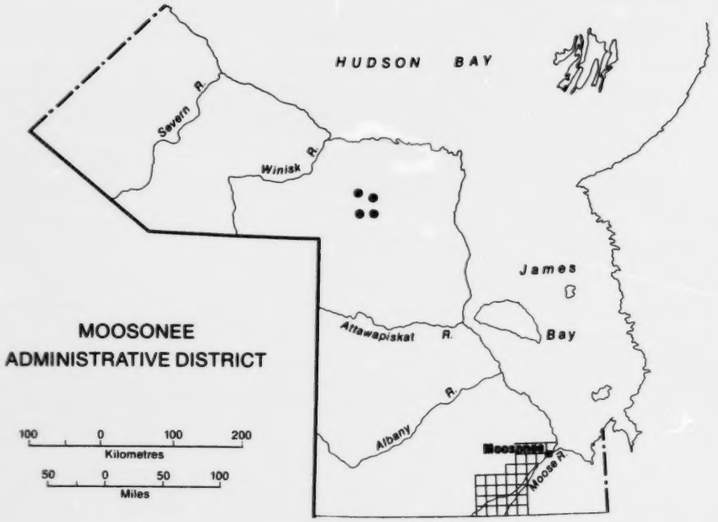
*To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically feasible.*

**b. Target**

*(i) The Ministry will encourage within the Northeastern Planning Region an increase in*

LAKE TROUT LAKES MAP 7




MOOSONEE
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

100 0 100 200
Kilometres
50 0 50 100
Miles

## LEGEND

- ● Class A1 and B1
- ▲ Class A2 and B2
- ■ Class C

Note - See Appendix I for detailed listing.
Some larger lakes are represented by more than one symbol.

Source - District Data, Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 7

# LAKE TROUT LAKES

## NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

*the current annual commercial fish harvest for all species in Lake Superior from 0.54 million to 0.95 million kilograms and in Lake Huron an increase from 0.36 million to 0.90 million kilograms annually by the year 2000. This increase in Lake Huron and Lake Superior can only be accomplished through the harvest of unexploited or lightly-exploited non-game species.*

*(ii) Commercial fishing will be encouraged on inland lakes on a lake by lake basis where it has been determined that it will enhance sport fish management.*

*(iii) Areas of bait fish harvesting will be determined in district plans.*

**c. Water Requirements** (Great Lakes and Inland Waters)
All Great Lakes waters as well as the largest inland waterbodies have a potential for increased commercial fishing use.

**d. Strategy** (Great Lakes and Inland Waters)
The policy for commercial fishing will be achieved by:

- providing for commercial food fisheries where there is no actual conflict anticipated with the sport fishery;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species taken in the Planning Region; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

**e. Discussion**
Approximately 40% of Lake Huron and 35% of Lake Superior fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. At the present time, a significant portion of the 998,000 kilogram allowable annual fish harvest in Lake Superior and the 2,248,000 kilogram allowable annual fish harvest in Lake Huron is allocated to the commercial fishing industry. Any increase in commercial fishing use will be dependent upon increased use of under-utilized and presently unmarketable species as well as continued recovery of the Great Lakes from previous over-exploitation, and sea lamprey invasion. Great Lake targets for the Planning Region will be achieved in conjunction with the overall targets for Lake Superior and the Lake Huron fishery management units.

In inland waters, gross preliminary estimates for the annual sustainable yield of fish species presently unutilized by the sport fishery, (i.e. generally referred to as coarse fish) fall in the order of 4.8 million kilograms. Present harvests are roughly 15,585 kilograms. The harvest of the 4.8 million kilogram potential yield is desirable from a fisheries management context since all species in a lake will be utilized (i.e. a community concept). Potentially such a strategy will optimize and stabilize fish yields to the future benefit of all users.

In reality, commercial fishing may be commercially viable only on larger lakes in the Northern Region. The coarse fish productivity for warm water lakes over 284 hectares in size is approximately 1.4 million kilograms per year in the Northern Region. In the Northeastern Region, there are very few larger warm-water lakes which could be managed for both recreational and commercial harvesting given the present economy. Future economic changes may however encourage commercial harvesting. Commercial harvesting proposals will be reviewed on a lake by lake basis.

It is assumed that the growing world shortage of protein and increasing costs of meat and of prime fish species may make many species of fish saleable at an economically acceptable price before the year 2000. An increased demand for fish protein should result in a more favourable attitude towards the use and allocation of waters for commercial fishing. An availability of markets will mean that the present high transportation and processing costs will be overcome. Thus, processing plants may locate near the resource and provide additional employment in the secondary industry in Northeastern Ontario. The demand for fish products by the year 2000 may exceed the capabilities of natural production and provide greater opportunity and incentive for an aquaculture industry.

The social and economic benefits provided by the sports fishing industry are usually greater than the benefits provided by the commercial fishing industry. This will be recognized when dealing with any real conflicts between the two groups.

The rationale for the commercial fishing industry in northern inland waters should be to provide fish stock information to the resource manager and to enhance fish com-

munity stability through balanced harvesting. With this rationale in mind, the commercial fishing industry should be expanded only where there will not be a biological conflict with sport fishing and only to the extent of complementing fishery management efforts.

The demand for bait fish will be met through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fish industry.

Note:

1 *Based upon the results of the 1970 Resident and Non-Resident Angler surveys. Cox, E.T. and Straight, W.J.* ***Ontario Angling — Facts and Figures****, p. 39 & 95 respectively.*

# G: wildlife management

The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits. In addition to specific policies for wildlife recreation and fur production there is also a need for a general policy related to wildlife management.

## 1. GENERAL

### a. Objective

*To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.*

### b. Strategy

The objective will be achieved by:

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the Region's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - (i) maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
  - (ii) the resource rights of Treaty Indians,[1]
  - (iii) recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
  - (iv) the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard; and
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat.

### c. Discussion

Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the Planning Region. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing

and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

## 2. MOOSE

### a. Objective

*To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.*

### b. Target

*To increase by the year 2000, the herd size to 69,761 moose and the harvest to 10,333 moose (Table 8). (Achievement of this target is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in the implementation of modified timber cutting techniques).*

### c. Land Requirements

In order to approach the 2000 target harvest, there can be no appreciable loss of hunting area or habitat from the present land base. Special moose habitats such as concentration areas, aquatic feeding sites, and mineral licks are particularly important to maintaining high moose densities. These special habitats, and to a general degree all moose range, will have to be protected and managed more vigorously than currently practised.

### d. Strategy

The objective will be accomplished by:

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing; and
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities.

### e. Discussion

An annual average of 46,745 residents and 3,883 non-residents hunted in the Planning Region between 1973-1976. These hunters spent an average of 358,394 days per year hunting moose and provided approximately $10 million in expenditures.

TABLE 8 MOOSE DATA AND TARGETS (BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS)[1]

| Wildlife Mgmt. Unit | Present Total Moose Population | Present Allowable Harvest | Average Actual Harvest 1977-79 | Year 2000 Potential Moose Population (Target) | Year 2000[2] Potential Moose Harvest (Target) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (part) | 2,976 | 348 | no data | 6,159 | 430 |
| 22 | 1,768 | 230 | 379 | 2,722 | 475 |
| 23 | 1,790 | 232 | 167 | 3,627 | 631 |
| 24 | 1,756 | 227 | 224 | 2,833 | 353 |
| 25 | 516 | 67 | 25 | 1,111 | 87 |
| 26 | 981 | 127 | 205 | 3,977 | 494 |
| 27 | 1,186 | 153 | 226 | 3,133 | 543 |
| 28 | 2,593 | 332 | 396 | 3,769 | 648 |
| 29 | 1,422 | 182 | 223 | 2,698 | 463 |
| 30 | 2,327 | 302 | 328 | 5,169 | 900 |
| 31 | 1,464 | 190 | 243 | 3,948 | 689 |
| 32 | 2855 | 100 | 280 | 4500 | 280 |
| 33 | 1,485 | 120 | 140 | 2,565 | 340 |
| 34 | 340 | 30 | 50 | 720 | 75 |
| 35 | 2,315 | 300 | 375 | 3,495 | 600 |
| 36 | 635 | 85 | 300 | 2,015 | 350 |
| 37 | 670 | 85 | 175 | 1,895 | 325 |
| 38 | 3,500 | 455 | 380 | 4,010 | 700 |
| 39 | 1,140 | 150 | 220 | 2,170 | 375 |
| 40 | 2,365 | 290 | 455 | 3,475 | 580 |
| 41 | 2,180 | 275 | 625 | 3,560 | 610 |
| 42 | 850 | 110 | 250 | 2,210 | 385 |
| TOTAL: | 37,114 | 4,390 | 5,666 | 69,761 | 10,333 |

**Notes:**

1 *Refer to Map 8 for the location of the Wildlife Management Units.*

2 *Potential Harvest does not include moose from areas where general public hunting is not permitted, i.e. Game Reserves, selected Provincial Parks, Indian Reserves and Urban Areas.*

At present, the moose herd in the Planning Region is being over-harvested. The actual harvest exceeds the sustainable harvest levels by 4 to 148% depending upon the wildlife management unit.

A major increase in hunter demand during the next 20 years is anticipated. It must be stressed that the potential moose harvest in the year 2000 can only be obtained through an interim reduction in the number of hunters. If moose continue to be harvested at the present rate, the target harvest for the year 2000 will have to be reduced significantly.

In the southern portions of the Planning Region, problems may be experienced in reaching moose targets in wildlife management units inhabited by deer. This is due to possible competition for food and spread of "brain worm" (P. Tenuis) from deer to moose which could cause significant moose mortality.

## 3. DEER

**a. Objective**

*To provide, through an increase in the deer herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.*

**b. Target**

*To increase by the year 2000 the deer herd size from 25,200 (1978-1979 population estimate) to 34,840 deer and the harvest from 3,240 to 5,155 deer. (Table 9).*

**c. Land Requirements**

Deer winter yarding areas should be protected. This is particularly the case in the Iron Bridge, Loring, Cockburn Island and Manitoulin Island areas. Other local important deer habitat features such as salt licks and travel corridors should also be preserved where possible.

Critical lands necessary for the increase and maintenance of the deer herds will be identified in the local District plans.

**d. Strategy**

The objective will be achieved by:

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing deer;
- ensuring that the deer habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities;
- implementing where required, predator control programs;
- discouraging development, whenever possible, on privately owned lands on which deer yards exist; and

TABLE 9 DEER TARGETS (BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT)

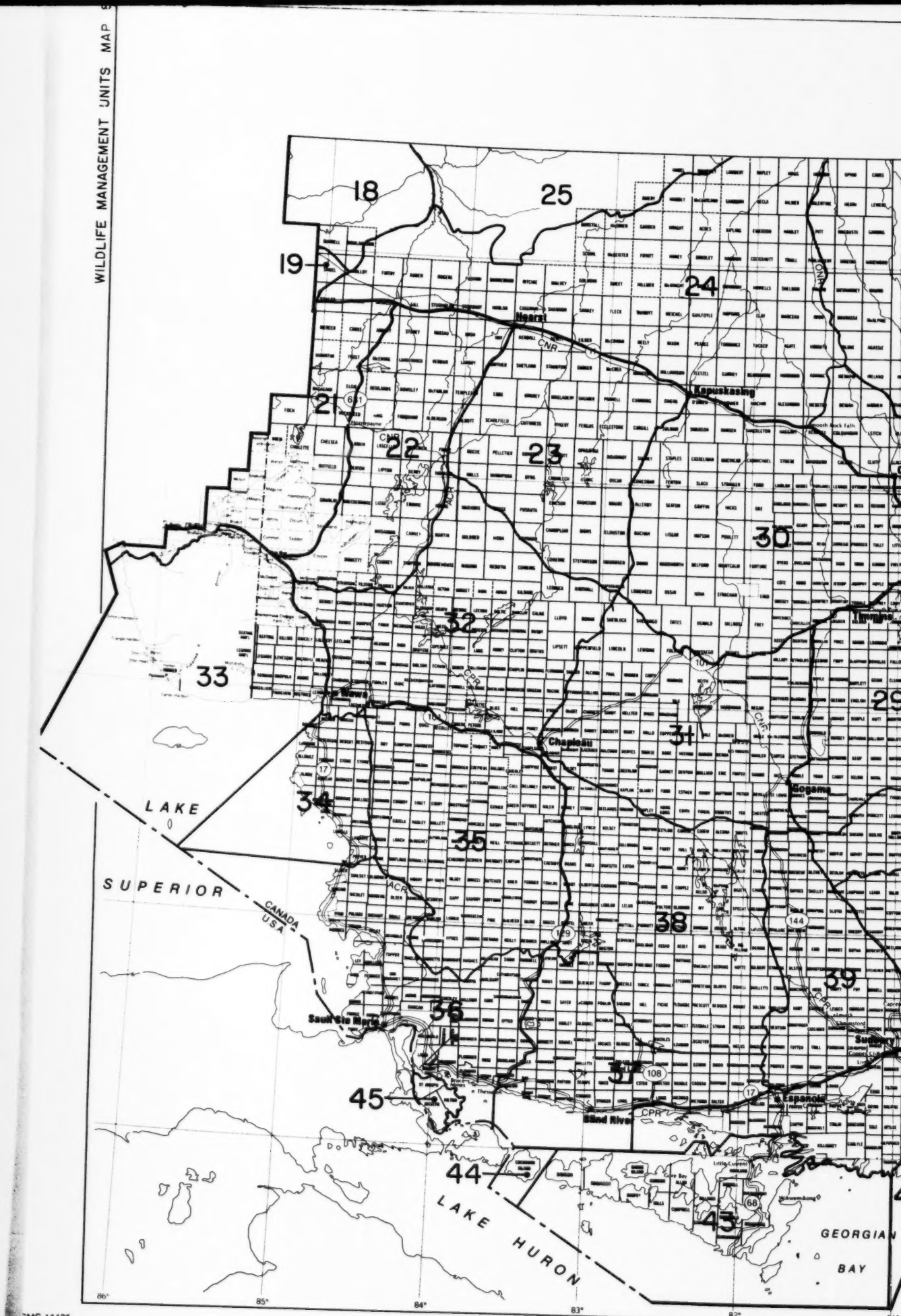
| Wildlife[1] Management Unit | Populations | | Harvests | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present | Year 2000 | Present | Year 2000 Potential[2] Deer Harvest |
| 36 | 1,600 | 2,560 | 50 | 385 |
| 37 | 1,900 | 3,080 | 280 | 460 |
| 39 | 100 | 100 | 10[3] | 15 |
| 41 | 200 | 500 | 50 | 75 |
| 42 | 600 | 1,200 | 130 | 185 |
| 43 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 1,135 | 1,800 |
| 44 | 500 | 1,000 | 25 | 75 |
| 45 | 300 | 400 | 40 | 60 |
| 47 | 10,000 | 14,000 | 1,520 | 2,100 |
| PLANNING REGION TOTAL: | 25,200 | 38,840 | 3,240 | 5,155 |

**Notes:**

1 *Remnant populations occur in some of the more northerly wildlife management units. They exist in small numbers in pockets of suitable habitat but severe winters and snow depths will limit any possibility of increasing populations.*

2 *The Year 2000 potential harvest was determined using a 15% allowable harvest of potential population. This harvest rate is acceptable providing the herd levels are being protected through optimum habitat management and predator control.*

3 *1978 data only.*


WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS MAP
18
25
19
24
Hearst
CNR
Kapuskasing
21
22
23
30
32
33
Timmins
Nakina
CPR
31
Chapleau
29
LAKE
34
35
SUPERIOR
CANADA
USA
Sesekinika
38
39
Sault Ste Marie
36
Sudbury
37
45
Espanola
Blind River
CPR
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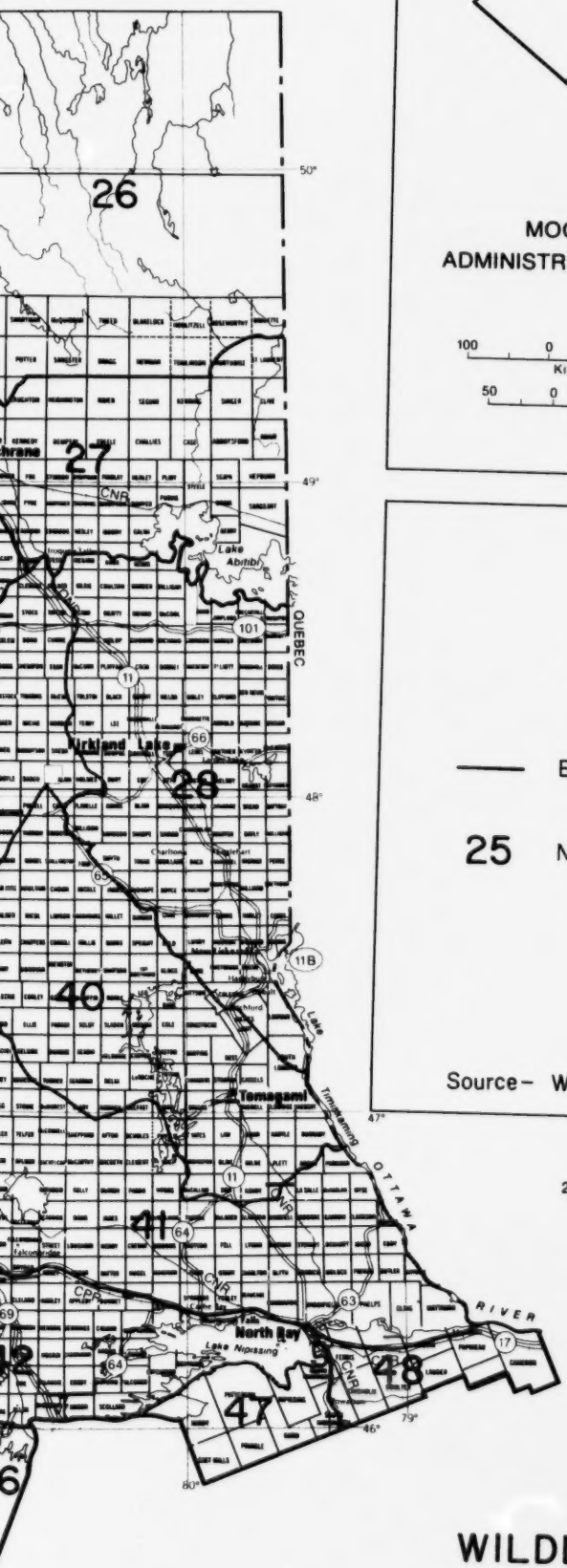
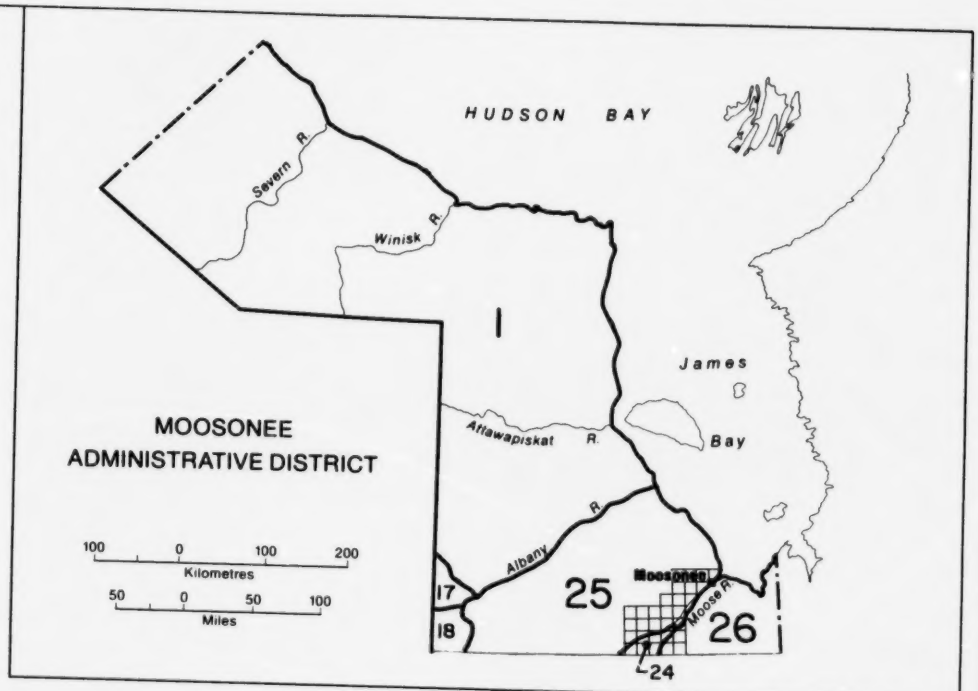
83°
82°
81°

SMC 14425




## LEGEND

——— Boundary of Management Unit

25 Number of Management Unit

Source– Wildlife Management Units Map, Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres

25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 8

# WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS

# NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

- implementing extension programs which will allow for habitat management on private lands.

**e. Discussion**
An estimated total of 14,450 people harvested approximately 3,140 deer in the Planning Region in 1979. This harvest was lower than the calculated allowable harvest using a 15% rate and the present herd of 25,200 deer by approximately 640 animals.

The hunters expended an estimated total of 75,000 man days of hunting for an average of 24 man days per deer. Approximately $3.0 million was spent hunting deer in the Planning Region in 1979 for an estimated total of $906 per deer harvested and $208 per hunter.

A total of 20,000 deer hunters generating approximately 100,000 hunter man days is predicted for the Planning Region by the year 2000. Providing increased deer management can be achieved and assuming a slightly higher harvest rate, the potential deer population of 34,840 by the year 2000 would provide an allowable harvest of 5,155.

Inappropriate timber harvesting practices, particularly in winter yarding areas, would make it difficult to realize the year 2000 deer population target. Modified timber cutting activities for habitat improvement (browse production) coupled with the improvement and retention of a conifer cover component is advocated for these areas.

In the southern parts of the Planning Region, the greatest single threat to deer range, and hence to this policy, is development plans proposed for areas encompassing important deer winter yards. This is particularly important, considering the large amount of privately owned land involved.

## 4. BLACK BEAR

**a. Objective**
*To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.*

**b. Target**
*To double the present harvest of black bear by the year 2000 from the current harvest level of approximately 1,550 to approximately 3,100.*

**c. Land Requirements**
Land requirements will be identified as more refined habitat information becomes available.

**d. Strategy**
The objective will be achieved by:
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting; and
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition.

**e. Discussion**
Figures for 1973 indicate that approximately 7,000 hunters expended $1.5 million in the harvest of 1,500 animals. Non-Ontario residents constitute approximately 85% of the hunters.

There are presently several factors which combine to cause difficulty in estimating the true potential of black bear as a big game resource in the Province. The foremost of these would be the lack of a population census method and presently an incomplete definition for black bear habitat.

Present estimates indicate that the proposed harvest of 3,100 black bear represents 15% or less of the population.

## 5. WATERFOWL

**a. Objective**
*To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.*

**b. Target**
*Figures indicate that waterfowl in the Planning Region are probably being underharvested. Any attempt however to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations. Because this is part of a continental harvest, it is not feasible, at present, to determine this Planning Region's potential harvest.*

**c. Land Requirements**
From a national perspective and indeed a continental one, the Hudson-James Bay coastal areas deserve special consideration as being critical waterfowl management areas.

Additional wetland areas will be identified in the district plans.

**d. Strategy**
The objective will be accomplished by:

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- increasing research efforts, especially on the goose population of the Hudson Bay lowlands;
- increasing harvests in the James and Hudson Bay coastal areas up to the capacity of the existing goose camps; and
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species (e.g. scaup, teal, etc.).

**e. Discussion**

An annual average of 4,715 hunters hunted waterfowl in the Northern Administrative Region between 1969 and 1977. These hunters expended an average of 35,010 days per year to harvest an annual kill of 12,290 geese and 26,320 ducks. When the native kill from Moosonee Administrative District (1974-76) is included, the annual kill for geese and ducks increases to 72,250 and 38,600 respectively.

In the Northeastern Administrative Region, it is estimated that approximately 15,520 resident and 240 non-resident hunters participated in the 1976 waterfowl hunt. The total number of hunter days associated with this recreation is estimated to be approximately 93,740 days for duck hunting and 8.050 days for goose hunting. The total harvest was approximately 98,630 ducks and 2,220 geese.

In the Hudson and James Bay Lowlands, any major developments could have a serious negative impact on the total flyway population of lesser snow or Canada geese. Specific management of this area as well as others (e.g. Lake Nipissing) will be addressed in the local district plans in co-ordination with long term management objectives approved by Canadian and American federal waterfowl managers.

## 6. SMALL GAME

**a. Objective**

*To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.*

**b. Target**

*To meet the estimated demand of 851,000[2] hunter days for small game by the year 2000.*

**c. Land Requirements**

Land requirements will be identified as more habitat information becomes available.

**d. Strategy**

The objective will be accomplished by:

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

**e. Discussion**

The following species are considered important to future small game hunting: ruffed, spruce and sharp-tailed grouse, varying hare, fox, woodchuck, snipe, woodcock, rock, and willow ptarmigan.

It is estimated that there are approximately 800,000 hunter days spent on small game hunting in the Planning Region. Of this total, approximately 65% of the hunting occurred in the Northeastern Administrative Region and 95% of the hunters were residents of Ontario. The economic value of the small game hunt is estimated to be approximately $3.0 million.

Harvest data for small game species is relatively poor. Ruffed grouse harvest is estimated to be approximately 600,000 in the Planning Region. Estimates of other small game harvests are unavailable.

Small game populations are cyclic in nature and are therefore difficult to estimate (i.e. estimates of combined grouse species in the Northern Region range from 953,000 to 19,000,000). It is felt, however, that significant additional harvest can be obtained. It is recognized that hunting pressure is not evenly distributed across the Planning Region and normally occurs within 80 kilometres (50 miles) of the larger population centres. Thus, it is anticipated that some local over-harvesting of small game species will occur in proximity to the larger urban centres.

## 7. CARIBOU

**a. Objective**

*To manage caribou for the conservation and maintenance of the species and its habitat.*

**b. Target**

*To identify the potential for the viewing and hunting of caribou on a sustained yield basis.*

**c. Land Requirements**
The habitat areas in wildlife management units 1, 25 and 26 are to be maintained and protected from other conflicting land uses.

**d. Strategy**
The objective will be achieved by:
- identifying, managing and protecting caribou habitat; and
- developing intensive management principles and regulations under which caribou hunting could be conducted on a sustained yield basis.

**e. Discussion**
Large scale developments which increase access and human presence depreciate caribou habitat. Extensive forestry operations remove habitat for long periods of time. The concurrent development of road systems, increased human access and secondary uses of forest lands can destroy caribou habitat permanently.

Within the Northeastern Planning Region wildlife management units 1, 25 and 26 contain significant numbers of caribou. All of wildlife management unit 1 is caribou habitat and presently supports a population of between 6,000 and 30,000 animals. Wildlife management units 25 and 26 contain scattered small herds over a major portion of these areas. Population estimates range from 140 to 240 animals in wildlife management unit 25 and 100 to 180 animals in wildlife management unit 26.

Peripheral population of caribou exist in wildlife management units 22, 23 and 30. If these herds (5 to 35 animals in total) are to resist extinction, this range must be identified and special land use guidelines implemented.

An average of 320 caribou are harvested for sustenance annually by native hunters. Of this harvest, approximately 285 animals are harvested in wildlife management unit 1 and approximately 35 animals are harvested in management units 25 and 26. No other wildlife management unit in the Planning Region has a caribou harvest season.

With the exception of wildlife management unit 1 and to a much lesser degree wildlife management unit 26, the caribou of the Planning Region are either being harvested at their harvest potential by native people or do not exist in sufficient numbers to support hunting.

As the native communities along the coast of James and Hudson Bays become more populated, hunting pressure on the caribou will increase. Although wildlife management unit 1 has the capacity to meet a much greater demand than at present, there is a very serious problem in distributing the harvest so that local herds do not become over-hunted. Until some means is developed to overcome this problem, the potential for increasing the harvestable supply of caribou within the Northeastern Planning Region is limited.

## 8. POLAR BEAR

**a. Objective**
*To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management and protection of polar bears.*

**b. Target**
*To identify the potential of continuing the current sustained yield harvest of 30 polar bear. This harvest is allocated to the villages of Fort Albany and Kashechewan (5), Attawapiskat (5), Winisk (10), and Fort Severn (10).*

*(There is no open hunting season for non-residents or Ontario residents other than status native people).*

**c. Land Requirements**
Ontario's population of polar bear is contained within the boundaries of wildlife management unit 1. A 100 kilometre strip of land from Cape Henrietta Maria to the Manitoba border is considered as critical habitat.

**d. Strategy**
The objective will be achieved by:
- managing polar bears to maintain the present population level as the minimum acceptable;
- designating habitat which is critical to the welfare of polar bear populations and managing for its protection;
- protecting and managing the major food species which sustain polar bears;
- supporting research, inventory and other management studies of polar bears;
- allowing the taking of polar bears by those Indians of Treaty No. 9 who are residents of the communities of Fort Albany, Kashechewan, Attawapiskat, Winisk (including Hawley Lake) and Fort Severn;

- setting quotas for the harvest of polar bears within Ontario according to the recommendations of the Canadian Polar Technical Committee;
- ensuring that pelts of all polar bears taken in Ontario are sealed in the recognized manner prior to sale;
- enacting legislation, as required, to regulate the taking of polar bears, to prevent their harassment and to reduce their potential hazard to human life; and
- encouraging co-operative management of polar bears with the coastal Indian communities.

**e. Discussion**

Polar bears occupying the Ontario and Manitoba coast are most likely members of a single population group. The numbers of animals found summering on the coast of the two provinces appear to be inversely related which suggests that varying patterns of ice movements and break-up annually dictate where most of the bears land.

The annual kill of polar bear in Ontario has approached 30 (33 in 1976-77) a number of times in recent years without apparent effects on population numbers. No data is available on the percent of the annual increment that can be harvested. The present quota accounts for 30 or more percent of the estimated annual number of cubs produced in Ontario. Biologically it seems likely that the bear population which gives birth on the Ontario coast could sustain this harvest rate. Whether this high rate of harvest is supported by polar bears moving into the Ontario area from unhunted areas or whether bear productivity in Ontario has been under-estimated is unknown.

Polar bears are most vulnerable at two stages in their life cycle. The first is the period after their birth when cubs are guided by their mothers from their inland maternal dens to the vast space of the arctic ice in March of each year. All age and sex classes are again vulnerable during the time Hudson and James Bays become ice-free. Concentrations of bears pass the summer along the coast of Hudson Bay waiting for the fall formation of sea ice.

Denning areas of these bears must be protected if the species is to survive and prosper in Ontario. Females do not appear to use the same immediate area each time they give birth nor are there large concentrations of dens in any one area of the Hudson Bay coast. They give birth in dens anywhere from 1 to 100 kilometres inland from the coast all the way from Cape Henrietta Maria to the Manitoba border. As development of the north proceeds, special provisions for the protection of active den sites and family groups will have to be made. Most of this area is within Polar Bear Provincial Park.

Bears can be found summering along the entire Ontario coast of Hudson Bay. During the summer certain areas such as Cape Henrietta Maria and the Penn Islands support concentrations of animals. Not only must concentration areas be protected from development, but the population as a whole must be protected by land use guidelines from adverse development or exploitation during this critical period in their life cycle.

## 9. COMMERCIAL FUR

**a. Objective**

*To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.*

**b. Target**

*By the year 2000, to increase the annual harvest of beaver to 93,000 pelts and to maintain the existing annual harvest levels of fisher, marten and lynx at approximately 350; 16,260; and 1,070 pelts respectively. The Ministry will also encourage a substantial increase in the harvest of mink, otter, coloured fox, red squirrel, muskrat, weasel and wolf from the current combined harvest level of 102,973 pelts.*[3]

**c. Land Requirements**

Trapping occurs over most of the Planning Region. The Hudson-James Bay Lowlands and areas containing over 0.4 beaver lodges per square kilometre will have a major role in contributing to the target.

**d. Strategy**

The objective for commercial fur will be met by:

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;

TABLE 10 COMMERCIAL FUR DATA AND TARGETS BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

| District | 1980-81 Beaver Harvest | 1980-81 Harvest Other Fur | Beaver Quota (2000 Target) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chapleau | 2,693 | 3,415 | 4,530 |
| Cochrane | 4,293 | 5,681 | 7,709 |
| Gogama | 1,584 | 1,448 | 2,718 |
| Hearst | 4,247 | 6,702 | 5,300 |
| Kapuskasing | 3,329 | 4,505 | 4,670 |
| Kirkland Lake | 5,679 | 4,037 | 8,200 |
| Moosonee | 3,718 | 13,477 | 16,180 |
| Timmins | 1,606 | 2,379 | 2,067 |
| NORTHERN REGION TOTAL: | 27,149 | 41,644 | 51,374 |
| Blind River | 3,415 | 4,337 | 5,149 |
| Espanola | 5,489 | 10,423 | 3,488 |
| North Bay | 9,344 | 21,085 | 11,286 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 1,807 | 4,442 | 1,473 |
| Sudbury | 8,345 | 15,877 | 11,450 |
| Temagami | 1,932 | 1,713 | 2,855 |
| Wawa | 4,447 | 3,452 | 5,877 |
| NORTHEASTERN REGION TOTAL: | 34,775 | 61,329 | 41,578 |
| PLANNING REGION TOTAL: | 61,924 | 102,973 | 92,952 |

- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat; and
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management.

**e. Discussion**

The primary fur bearers in the Region in terms of their economic importance are beaver, coloured fox, lynx, marten, otter and muskrat. The value of the Planning Region's fur harvest is approximately $2.04 million.

It is estimated that trapping is the primary employment for less than 5% of the Region's 4,100 trappers. However, for some people, especially in more remote areas, trapping provides a source of income and livelihood for which there are few alternatives.

It is expected that an increased harvest will be a result of increased efficiency rather than a major increase in the number of trappers.

**Notes:**

1 *The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.*

2 *Hough, Stansbury and Associates Limited.* ***Crown Land Recreation Study, Phase II — Future Trends and Management Options.***

3 *Existing harvest figures are taken from Ministry of Natural Resources fur harvest statistics, for the period ending June 30, 1981.*

# H: provincial parks

**a. Goal**

*To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of Provincial Parks.*

**b. Objectives**

*(i) Protection: To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario.*

*(ii) Heritage Appreciation: To provide opportunities for exploration of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.*

*(iii) Recreation: To provide Provincial Park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.*

*(iv) Tourism: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.*

**c. Program Targets**

*(i) Protection and Heritage Appeciation. Earth Science: To protect a system of provincially significant, representative and special earth science features through representation of each unit of Ontario's earth science history.[1]*

*Life Science: To protect a system of provincially significant life science features through representation of each vegetative site type in the site regions in Northeastern Ontario.[2]*

*Historical Uses: To protect a system of provincially significant pre-historical and historical resources through representation of each theme and segment of Ontario history.[3]*

*Heritage Appreciation: To provide sufficient opportunities to meet the demands for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of Northeastern Ontario.*

*(ii) Recreation and Tourism. Day Use: To provide within provincial parks by the year 2000, an accessible annual supply of .93 day use (swimming and picnicking) opportunities per capita for the residents of the Northeast Planning Region (625,000 opportunities for residents and 470,000 opportunities for tourist use).*

*Car Camping: To provide within provincial parks by the year 2000, an accessible annual supply of .53 car camping opportunities per capita for the residents of the Northeastern Planning Region (302,000 opportunities for residents and 830,000 opportunities for tourist use).*

*Backcountry Travel: To provide within provincial parks by the year 2000, an annual supply of .45 canoeing and hiking opportunities per capita for residents of Ontario and an additional 25% share for tourist use. The target of 423,000 wilderness opportunities assumes 30% of the provincial target is assigned to Northeastern Ontario and that all future demands for wilderness backcountry travel and 50% of the demand for non-wilderness backcountry travel should be provided in Provincial Parks.*

**d. Class Targets**

**To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into six classes: Wilderness, Natural Environment, Nature Reserve, Waterway, Recreation and Historical. The classification is intended to:**

- **define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the Provincial Park system;**
- **provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the system and to**

encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and
- enable managers to provide a diversity of satisfying outdoor recreation experiences to individuals.

It must be recognized that the extent to which class targets are achieved is secondary to the achievement of the program targets.

Table 15 indicates the contribution that wilderness, natural environment and waterway parks or proposed park candidates make to the achievement of park class objectives.

Some classes of parks such as nature reserve parks, satisfy a narrow range of program objectives while others such as natural environment parks satisfy a wide range including protection, heritage appreciation, recreation and tourism.

The park classes and their respective class targets are as follows:
(i) Wilderness. Wilderness parks are substantial areas where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means, experiencing expansive solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature. The wilderness class target is one wilderness park of at least 50,000 hectares, and one wilderness zone of at least 2,000 hectares in another class of park, per site region.

(ii) Natural Environment. Natural Environment parks incorporate outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences. The natural environment class target is to represent each of the site districts in Northeastern Ontario with a natural environment park having a minimum area of 2,000 hectares.

(iii) Waterway. Waterway parks incorporate outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences. The waterway park class target is to represent each site district in Northeastern Ontario with a waterway park.

(iv) Nature Reserve. Nature reserve parks are areas selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province and are protected for educational purposes, and as gene pools for research, to benefit present and future generations. The nature reserve class target is to establish provincial nature reserves where necessary to protect representative or special earth and life science features of provincial significance.

(v) Historical. Historical parks are areas selected to represent the distinctive historical themes and theme segments of the Province in open space settings and are protected for interpretative, educational and research purposes. The Historical park class target is to establish historical parks where necessary to protect representative and provincially significant landscape related historical features.

(vi) Recreation. Recreation parks are areas which support a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings. The class target is to establish recreation parks on provincially significant recreational landscapes to provide opportunities, facilities and services required by the population regions of Ontario.

**e. Land and Water Requirements**
Map 9 and Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14 illustrate the land requirements identified to date to satisfy the Provincial Parks objectives and program targets. The identification of further nature reserve parks and historical parks is continuing. Candidates in these classes will be proposed when significant features are identified. Minor expansion of the recreation class of parks may be necessary in the future to satisfy localized population growth.

**f. Strategy**
The targets will be accomplished by:
- recommending within the context of district land use planning those proposed park candidates indicated on Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14 which:
  - (i) should be recommended for immediate park status;
  - (ii) should be dropped from further park status consideration; and
  - (iii) should be retained as a candidate for future consideration while permitting other activities to continue under appropriate management guidelines.
- ensuring that those candidates which do not require resolution at this time as indicated on Table 13 and 14 retain their identified park values in order that they

can be examined relative to possible park status at some future date;
- continuing the evaluation of potential conflicts with other resource users in the Planning Region and making adjustments, where possible, to resolve those conflicts;
- conducting systematic earth and life science inventories, within and outside the Provincial Park system to establish the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the Provincial Parks program;
- conducting systematic cultural inventories, within and outside the park system to establish the location of feasible historical parks or zones;
- monitoring and providing the capability in Provincial Parks within the Planning Region to meet the day-use, camping and backcountry travel targets for local resident and tourist populations; and
- assessing the park system within Northeastern Ontario to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for structured and unstructured exploration and appreciation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage.

**g. Discussion**

The goal and objectives of the Provincial Parks Policy were approved by the Ontario Government in 1978. In addition, the Government approved principles to guide management of the Provincial Parks system relative to permanence, distinctiveness, representation, variety, accessibility, co-ordination, system classification and zoning.

The Government also recommended that the objectives for recreation, tourism, protection and heritage appreciation, as proposed by the Ministry, be adopted as the basis from which to prepare program planning options for future Cabinet consideration. It is the intention to present these options to Cabinet upon completion of systems planning and land use planning by the Ministry.

Within the Planning Region, the Ministry took the four program objectives, the classification system and the program and class targets and identified candidate parkland areas to achieve the targets.

Through a review of the Provincial Parks systems plans, as well as further analysis by the Task Force on Parks System Planning, the Minister of Natural Resources has determined that all of the candidates that were identified should be considered within the context of district land use planning.

As a result of the Ministerial review, the proposed candidates were grouped into parkland areas which require early resolution, those requiring resolution at a later date, and those where further analysis was needed.

Those candidates requiring early resolution (Table 12), provide an outstanding contribution to the achievement of park objectives. They also may involve a high degree of conflict with other resource uses. Table 13 candidates also make outstanding contributions to the achievement of park objectives but the degree of conflict with other resource uses is less.

For each of these two lists of proposed candidates, district planning is being directed to propose one of three options:

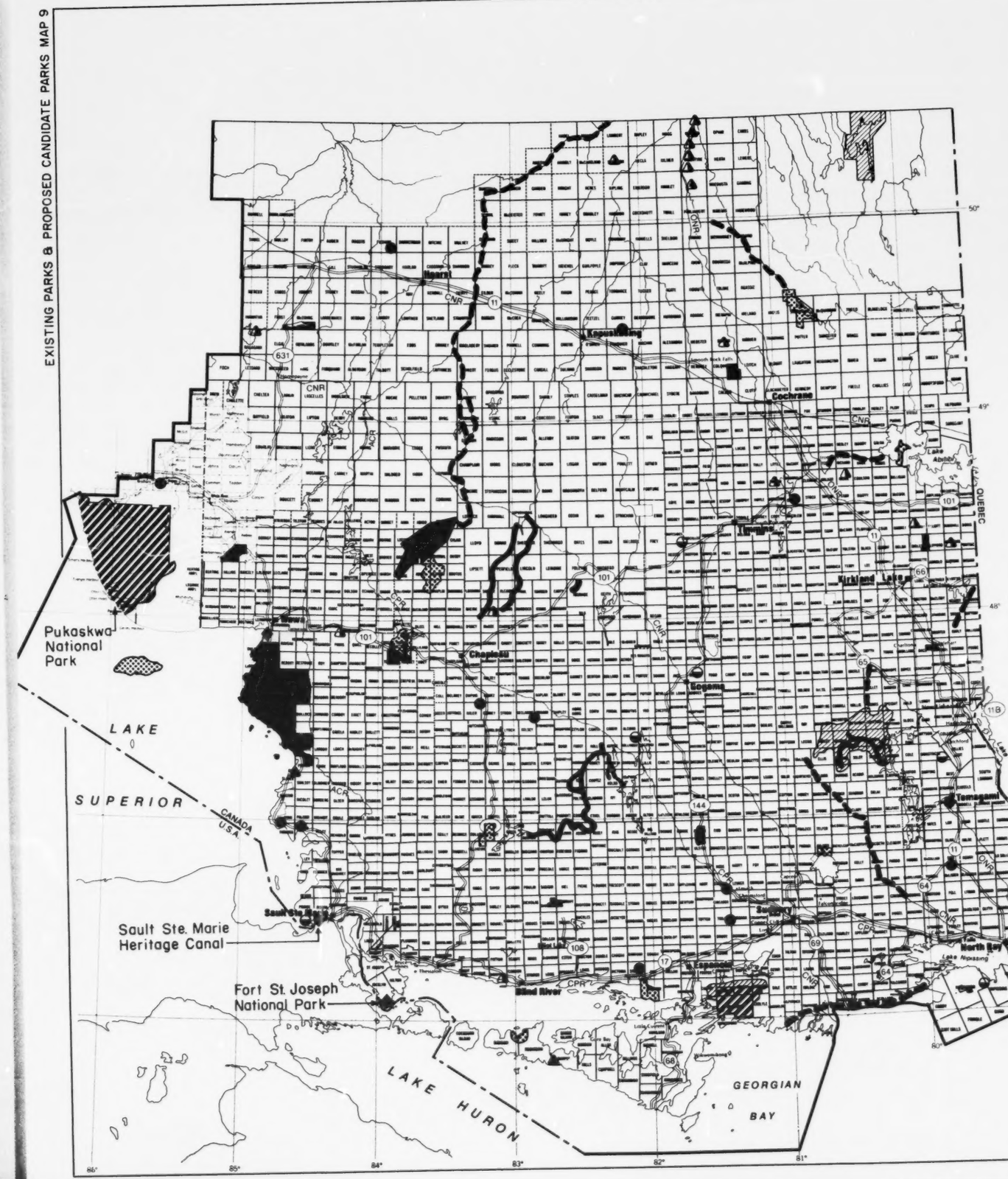
(i) Immediate inclusion into the Provincial Park system;
(ii) Termination of the candidate from further park consideration; and
(iii) Retention of the candidate for further consideration while permitting other activities to continue under appropriate management guidelines.

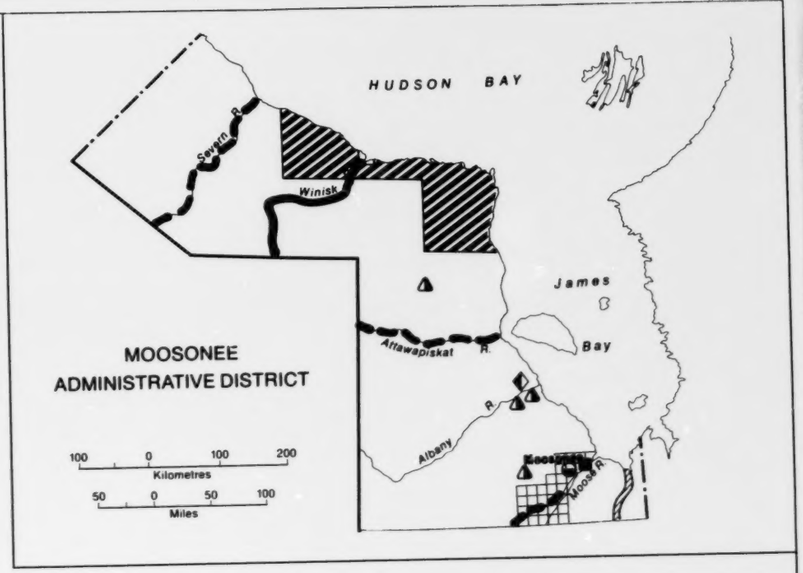
The Table 14 list of candidates will be retained for future consideration. Additional resource information will be obtained and interim management guidelines will be developed.

Interim management guidelines will be developed for those candidates which are not recommended for immediate inclusion into the Provincial Park system. Identified park values in these candidates will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. Uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

Mineral exploration may be permitted in candidate parkland under controlled conditions where significant negative impact on park objectives are not anticipated. The guidelines under which such exploration will occur will be made available to the public.

EXISTING PARKS & PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS MAP 9




## LEGEND

- Existing Natural Environment Parks
- Proposed Candidate Natural Environment Parks
- Existing Nature Reserve Parks
- Proposed Candidate Nature Reserve Parks
- Existing Wilderness Parks
- Proposed Candidate Wilderness Parks
- Existing Waterway Parks
- Proposed Candidate Waterway Parks
- Existing Recreation Parks
- Proposed Candidate Recreation Parks
- Existing Historical Park
- Proposed Candidate Historical Park

Source – Regional Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources.

Note – Table 14. Proposed Park Candidates have not been mapped and require further definition.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 9

# EXISTING PARKS AND PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS

## NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

## TABLE 11 EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS IN REGULATION

| Existing Parks and Classification | Area | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hectares | Acres |
| WILDERNESS | | |
| *Polar Bear* | 2,408,689 | 5,952,000 |
| Killarney | 34,153 | 84,358 |
| WATERWAY | | |
| Chapleau-Nemegosenda Rivers | 8,158 | 20,160 |
| Lady Evelyn River | 2,464 | 6,088 |
| Mississagi River | 19,627 | 48,498 |
| Mattawa River | 3,258 | 8,050 |
| Winisk River | 13,355 | 33,000 |
| NATURAL ENVIRONMENT | | |
| Esker Lakes | 3,237 | 8,000 |
| Greenwater | 5,350 | 13,220 |
| Halfway Lake | 4,730 | 11,688 |
| Ivanhoe Lake | 1,567 | 3,872 |
| Kap-Kig-Iwan | 326 | 805 |
| Lake Superior | 157,235 | 388,535 |
| Missinaibi Lake | 44,061 | 108,877 |
| Mississagi | 4,722 | 11,668 |
| Nagagamisis | 8,131 | 20,091 |
| Obatanga | 9,409 | 23,250 |
| Restoule | 662 | 1,635 |
| Samuel de Champlain | 2,349 | 5,804 |
| The Shoals | 11,198 | 27,659 |
| Tidewater | 980 | 2,421 |
| NATURE RESERVE | | |
| Montreal River | 44 | 108 |
| Misery Bay[1] | 542 | 1,339 |
| RECREATION | | |
| Antoine | 12 | 30 |
| Batchawana Bay | 169 | 418 |
| Chutes | 109 | 270 |
| Fairbanks | 105 | 260 |
| Five Mile Lake | 456 | 1,128 |
| Finlayson Point | 37 | 92 |
| Fushimi Lake | 5,294 | 13,081 |
| Kettle Lakes | 1,238 | 3,059 |
| Marten River | 401 | 990 |
| Maskinonge | 936 | 2,313 |
| Pancake Bay | 466 | 1,151 |
| Remi Lake | 2,964 | 7,325 |
| Wakami Lake | 8,086 | 21,760 |
| White Lake | 1,726 | 4,265 |
| Windy Lake | 139 | 343 |
| TOTAL: 38 PARKS | 2,767,105 | 6,837,647 |

**Note:**

*1 Presently in the process of being placed in regulations under the Provincial Parks Act.*

## TABLE 12 PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS OR EXTENSIONS REQUIRING EARLY RESOLUTION

| Park Candidate and Classification | Area | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hectares | Acres |
| WILDERNESS | | |
| Killarney Park (Extension) | 13,823 | 34,157 |
| Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater | 74,500 | 184,093 |
| WATERWAY | | |
| French River | 44,512 | 109,991 |
| Larder River | 3,628 | 8,965 |
| Little Abitibi River-Newpost Creek | 3,264 | 8,065 |
| Missinaibi River | 38,046 | 93,974 |
| Otoskwin-Attawapiskat | 16,652 | 41,148 |
| Severn River | 33,152 | 81,920 |
| NATURAL ENVIRONMENT | | |
| Aubrey Falls | 4,705 | 11,626 |
| NATURE RESERVE | | |
| Albany River (2 sites) | 6.0 | 15 |
| Beniah Township | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Ben Nevis Township | 0.24 | 0.6 |
| Ekwan River | 8.0 | 20 |
| Evelyn Township | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| Hobson Township (2 sites) | 4.7 | 11.6 |
| Kwataboahegan River | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Nagagami Lake | 1,481.0 | 3,658 |
| Pattinson Township | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| Pitt Township | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Sanborn Township | 50.0 | 123.5 |
| Thackeray Township | 90.0 | 222.3 |
| Valentine Township (3 sites) | 6.3 | 15.6 |
| Wilkie Township | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| RECREATION | | |
| Biscotasing | 1,147 | 2,834 |
| Dana-Jowsey Lakes | 2,547 | 6,294 |
| Kwataboahegan River | 94 | 232 |
| La Motte Lake | 506 | 1,250 |
| Mark's Bay | 104 | 257 |
| South Bay | 1,604 | 3,962 |
| W.B. Greenwood | 324 | 800 |
| HISTORICAL | | |
| Michipicoten Post[1] | 224 | 553 |
| Old Fort Albany | 4 | 11 |
| TOTAL: 36 CANDIDATES | 240,495 | 594,231 |

**Note:**

*1 Presently in the process of being placed in regulations under the Provincial Parks Act.*

## TABLE 13 OTHER PROPOSED CANDIDATES OR EXTENSIONS REQUIRING RESOLUTION

| Park Candidate and Classification | Area | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hectares | Acres |
| WILDERNESS | | |
| Kesagami Lake | 54,166 | 133,847 |
| WATERWAY | | |
| Lower Abitibi River | 3,166 | 7,823 |
| Makobe-Grays River | 2,992 | 7,393 |
| Sturgeon River | 7,735 | 19,114 |
| NATURAL ENVIRONMENT | | |
| La Cloche | 6,458 | 15,958 |
| Long Point | 2,552 | 6,303 |
| Michipicoten Island | 18,364 | 45,378 |
| Missinaibi Lake (Extension) | 4,342 | 10,729 |
| Pierre-Montreuil | 17,032 | 42,088 |
| Restoule (Extension) | 467 | 1,153 |
| The Shoals (Extension) | 6,227 | 15,386 |
| Wanapitei | 2,790 | 6,894 |
| Vidal Bay | 7,226 | 17,856 |
| Mississagi (Extension) | 1,842 | 4,552 |
| NATURE RESERVE | | |
| Mississagi Delta | 3,920 | 9,686 |
| Pot Hole Site | 259 | 640 |
| TOTAL: 16 CANDIDATES | 139,538 | 344,800 |

## TABLE 14 PROPOSED CANDIDATES WHERE FEATURES AND VALUES REQUIRE FURTHER DEFINITION

| Park Candidate and Classification | Area | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hectares | Acres |
| NATURE RESERVE | | |
| Kenogami Cedar Swamp | 9,050 | 22,354 |
| Albany River Glacial Scours | 62,200 | 153,634 |
| Southwest James Bay Coast Site | 24,250 | 59,898 |
| Missisa Lake Site | 48,400 | 119,548 |
| Chickney Point Site | 18,100 | 44,707 |
| Attawapiskat River Karst Site | 58,000 | 143,260 |
| Attawapiskat-Ekwan Ridge | 50,700 | 125,229 |
| Ekwan Pre-Glacial Valley | 34,200 | 84,474 |
| Kinusheo Uplands | 31,080 | 76,768 |
| Winisk-Shamattawa River Confluence | 9,100 | 22,477 |
| Ghost Lake Site | 46,600 | 115,102 |
| Crescent Lake Beach | 36,680 | 90,600 |
| Echoing River Fens | 28,000 | 69,160 |
| Pipowatin Peat Plateau | 12,700 | 31,369 |
| Black Duck River Headwaters | 116,600 | 288,002 |
| Pen Islands | 43,725 | 108,001 |
| TOTAL: 16 CANDIDATES | 629,385 | 1,554,581 |

## TABLE 15 SITE REPRESENTATION WITHIN THE PROPOSED PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

| SITE REGION | SITE DISTRICT | NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK | WATERWAY PARK | WILDERNESS PARK |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1E | 1 | None to be identified | Winisk River | Polar Bear |
| | 2 | None to be identified | Severn River | |
| | 3 | None to be identified | Winisk River | |
| | 4 | None to be identified | None to be identified | |
| 2E | 1 | None to be identified | Otoskwin – Attawapiskat River | Kesagami Lake and Thunderhouse Falls Zone |
| | 2 | Tidewater | Missinaibi River | |
| | 3 | None to be identified | Little Abitibi River – Newpost Creek | |
| 3E | 1 | Pierre-Montreuil | Missinaibi River | Pukaskwa National Park and Little Missinaibi Lake Zone |
| | 2 | Nagagamisis | Missinaibi River | |
| | 3 | Greenwater, Long Point | Missinaibi River Little Abitibi River | |
| | 5 | Missinaibi Lake, Ivanhoe Lake The Shoals | Chapleau – Nemegosenda Rivers | |
| | 6 | Esker Lakes | Larder River | |
| 4E | 1 | Lake Superior Mitchipicoten Island | None to be identified | Lady Evelyn and Lake Superior Wilderness Zones |
| | 2 | Lake Superior | None to be identified | |
| | 3 | Mississagi, The Shoals, Halfway Lake, Aubrey Falls | Mississagi River | |
| | 4 | None to be identified | Lady Evelyn River Sturgeon River Makobe-Grays River | |
| | 5 | Kap-Kig-Iwan | Larder River | |
| 5E | 1 | None to be identified | None to be identified | Killarney and Algonquin Park Wilderness Zones |
| | 2 | Vidal Bay | None to be identified | |
| | 3 | La Cloche | None to be identified | |
| | 4 | Wanapitei | Sturgeon River | |
| | 5 | Restoule | French River | |
| | 6 | Samuel de Champlain | Mattawa River | |

*Proposed new park additions to current system*

There are currently two wilderness, five waterway, fourteen natural environment, two nature reserves and fifteen recreation parks in the Northeastern Planning Region. These thirty-eight parks encompass 2,767,105 hectares of land and water.

In 1981, these thirty-eight Provincial Parks provided 509,000 camping opportunities and 278,400 day use opportunities. These parks currently have the developed capability of providing 935,200 camping opportunities and 476,800 day use opportunities.

The fifty-two candidate parks or park extensions identified on Tables 12 and 13 include two wilderness park candidates and one wilderness park extension, nine waterway park candidates, seven natural environment park candidates and four natural environment park extensions, twenty nature reserve candidates, seven recreation park candidates and two historical park candidates. These areas encompass 380,033 hectares of land and water.

These candidates have the capability of supplying an additional 108,000 day use opportunities and 315,700 car camping opportunities.

Considering the current developed capability of existing Provincial Parks, the undeveloped capability of these parks and the undeveloped capability of candidate parks, the day use and car camping program targets can be met in Northeastern Ontario. Although an overall surplus occurs, localized deficits may exist.

Existing Provincial Parks currently are capable of supplying 71,400 backcountry travel opportunities. The park candidates and extensions could provide an additional 165,800 backcountry opportunities.

Based on current evaluation, it would appear that the backcountry program targets for the Planning Region have not been satisfied. However, future park zoning in other than wilderness parks may contribute additional backcountry opportunities particularly for hiking.

Large nature reserve proposals in the far north will be dealt with at some point in the future. For now these are identified as areas of interest and efforts will be made to identify and protect the park values. A review of the level of protection to be afforded these natural features is presently underway and it is unlikely that decisions on these areas of the far north will be made until this review is completed.

For all park proposals in the Northeastern Planning Region, boundary manipulations have been made in order to try to avoid conflicts with other resource users, most notably the resource industries. The evaluation of potential conflicts with other resource users is continuing most notably in the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater wilderness park candidate.

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**Notes:**

1 *A geological time scale has been developed which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred features of Provincial significance. The target is to represent each of these environments.*

2 *The plant and animal communities which live in any area depend upon climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted which attempts to define every combination of climate, soil, texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect a natural plant and animal community representing each of these site types in Northeastern Ontario.*

3 *The opportunity exists within Provincial Parks to represent activities such as early mining operations and mining communities, logging and the early fur trade. Thirteen major historical themes and 115 theme segments have been identified (e.g. The 1903 Cobalt Silver Camp as a theme segment of the broader theme of mining and mining communities).*

# I: crown land recreation

**a. Broad Objective**

*To provide Ontario residents and non-residents with a variety of recreational opportunities, in harmony with the environment, the management of other resources, and the more structured public and private facilities. Recreational use of Crown land will be permitted with minimal restrictions for a wide variety of recreational use.*

**b. Objectives**

(i) Recreation. *To provide or promote an accessible supply of outdoor recreation opportunities for fishing, hunting, boating, camping, swimming, canoeing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and hiking for the enjoyment of local residents and visitors to the Planning Region.*

(ii) Tourism. *In co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, to stimulate the tourism sector of the economy by providing or encouraging the development of outdoor recreation facilities and tourist services.*

(iii) Heritage Appreciation. *In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, to identify and protect a variety of significant heritage resources on Crown land.*

**c. Target**

*The function of the Ministry of Natural Resources in this program is largely to manage supporting resources such as fish and wildlife, to provide access to resources, and to provide basic facilities such as access points, parking spaces, camp sites and trails.*

*An estimate of facilities required to meet Northeastern Ontario's Crown land recreation demands is presented on Table 16.*

**d. Land Requirements**

Crown land recreation activities and facilities generally occur in a multiple use setting. The land base required exclusively for these activities and facilities is minimal. The district land use plans will attempt to identify areas required to meet Crown land recreation needs.

**e. Strategy**

The objectives will be accomplished by:

- providing additional facilities primarily for access point parking, swimming, hiking, camping, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing from Crown lands;
- ensuring through location and design that conflicts with other resource users and private sector developments are minimized;
- identifying and protecting significant heritage resources; and
- encouraging municipalities, conservation authorities, and private organizations to develop recreation areas and facilities as well as heritage resources.

**f. Discussion**

In the Northern Administrative Region, Crown land occupies approximately 89%[1] of the land and water resource base. Despite the fact that only 9% of it is road accessed, it is estimated that almost 50% of all outdoor recreation use takes place on Crown land.

In the Northeastern Administrative Region, approximately 67%[1] of the total land and water base is unalienated Crown land. Over 61% of the Crown land is road accessible. As in the Northern Administrative Region, approximately 50% of all outdoor recreation use takes place on these lands.

While the goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is, in part, to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, a Provincial program policy for recreation on Crown land has not yet been developed. Most program elements that exist today evolved as a direct response to public demands for facilities.

TABLE 16 CROWN LAND RECREATION (BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGION)

| Activity | Present Use[2] ('000 User Occasions) | Anticipated Use Year 2000 ('000 User Occasions) | Existing[1] Maintained Facilities | Year 2000 Supply of Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHERN REGION | | | | |
| Fishing | 774.5 | 867.8 | 1875 parking spaces | deficit |
| Camping | 360.7 | 381.8 | 472 campsites | deficit |
| Boating | 336.5 | 352.1 | 109 launch ramps | deficit |
| Snow-mobiling | 316.5 | 316.5 | 968 km. trails | surplus |
| Swimming | 225.4 | 236.0 | 7778 m. beach | deficit |
| Canoeing | 88.7 | 91.9 | 4622 km. routes | surplus |
| X-Country Skiing | 97.2 | 116.6 | 249 km. trails | deficit |
| Hiking | 81.0 | 86.7 | 14 km. trails | deficit |
| NORTHEASTERN REGION | | | | |
| Fishing | 1,604.0 | 1,796.0 | 3089 parking spaces | deficit |
| Camping | 648.1 | 648.1 | 341 campsites | deficit |
| Boating | 1,090.6 | 1,292.0 | 186 launch ramps | deficit |
| Snow-mobiling | 1,114.4 | 1,656.0 | 1438 km. trails | deficit |
| Swimming | 1,355.5 | 1,477.0 | 7344 m. beach | deficit |
| Canoeing | 289.2 | 340.0 | 3365 km. routes | surplus |
| X-Country Skiing | 196.2 | 276.0 | 224 km. trails | deficit |
| Hiking | 1,172.0 | 1,333.0 | 30 km. trails | deficit |

**Notes:**

1 *Parking spaces, campsites and launching ramps although used primarily by anglers, campers, and boaters are also used to a lesser degree by snowmobilers, swimmers, canoeists, cross-country skiers and hikers.*

2 *While hunting is a Crown land recreation activity, it has not been included in this Table because it is an "off season" use of Crown land facilities. See Wildlife Recreation Section for present use figures.*

3 *For the Northeastern Region present use, anticipated use and facility requirements have been taken from Hough, Stansbury & Associates Limited, Crown Land Recreation Study, Phase II, Future Trends and Management Options, 1978.*

Future policy development will be guided by the following principles:

- generally, recreation facilities developed on Crown land by the Ministry will provide only basic conveniences to users;
- opportunities for Crown land recreation will be provided as equitably as possible. Preference will normally be given to accessible areas within day-use distance of communities. However, some areas, such as certain tourist outfitter locations, may be set aside, and access restricted, to provide a particular type of recreation opportunity; and
- facilities and recreation opportunities developed on Crown land will be complementary to, and integrated with, those provided within Provincial Parks, and those provided by other public agencies and the private sector.

Increasing recreational activity coupled with a lack of facilities in some areas has resulted in a myriad of user problems on Crown lands. These problems include over-crowding, local environmental problems, and conflicts between recreational and non-recreational interests.

**Note:**

1 *Hough, Stansbury and Associates Limited, Crown Land Recreation Study, Phase I, The Status Quo, p. 7.*

# J: cottaging

**a. Objective**

*To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents of the Northeastern Planning Region.*

**b. Target**

*The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 4,040 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.*

Table 17 indicates Crown cottage lot targets by Administrative District.

**c. Land Requirements**

Map 10 and Appendix 2 indicate primarily those lakes considered for subdivision cottage development. Local deficiencies of lots will continue to occur. These deficiencies are due to lack of suitable lakes in the Clay Belt areas, lack of guaranteed access on private roads, unsuitable shoreline, high cost of road construction, and Indian land claims. In the southern portion of the Planning Region, most of the suitable shoreline areas have already been developed. In deficit areas, smaller lakes and rivers will be considered in an

TABLE 17 CROWN COTTAGE LOT TARGETS BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

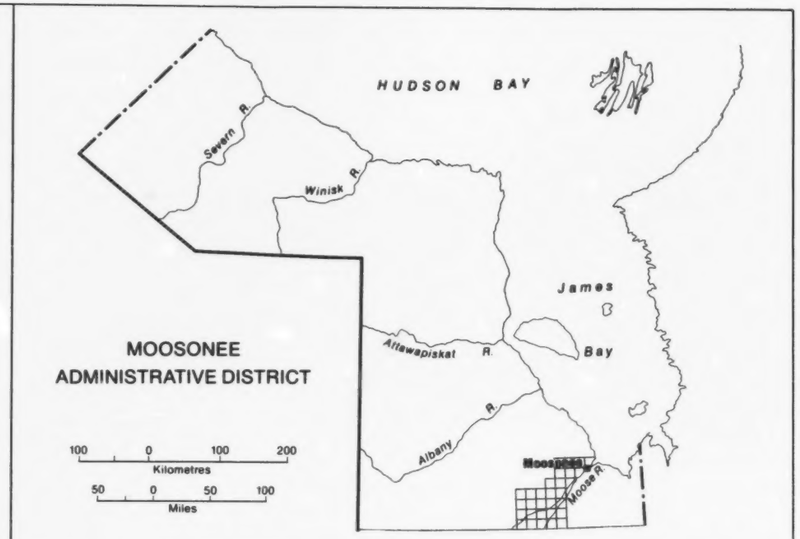
| District | Present[1] Cottages (1980) | Lakes Considered | 1981-2000 Cottages (Target)[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chapleau | 525 | 64 | 580 |
| Cochrane | 562 | 15 | 280 |
| Gogama | 413 | 73 | 800 |
| Hearst | 357 | 40 | 500 |
| Kapuskasing | 908 | 5 | 200 |
| Kirkland Lake | 1,900 | 28 | 420 |
| Moosonee | — | — | — |
| Timmins | 940 | 36 | 260 |
| NORTHERN REGION TOTAL | 5,605 | 261 | 3,040 |
| Blind River | 1,733 | — | — |
| Espanola | 2,756 | 11 | 260 |
| North Bay | 5,607 | 9 | 80 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 3,860 | — | — |
| Sudbury | 5,223 | 3 | 212 |
| Temagami | 1,379 | 16 | 296 |
| Wawa | 590 | 9 | 155 |
| NORTHEASTERN REGION TOTAL | 21,148 | 48 | 1,019 |
| PLANNING REGION | 26,753 | 309 | 4,059 |

**Notes:**

1 *This number includes shoreline cottages, hunt and fish camps, remote cottages and backshore cottages.*

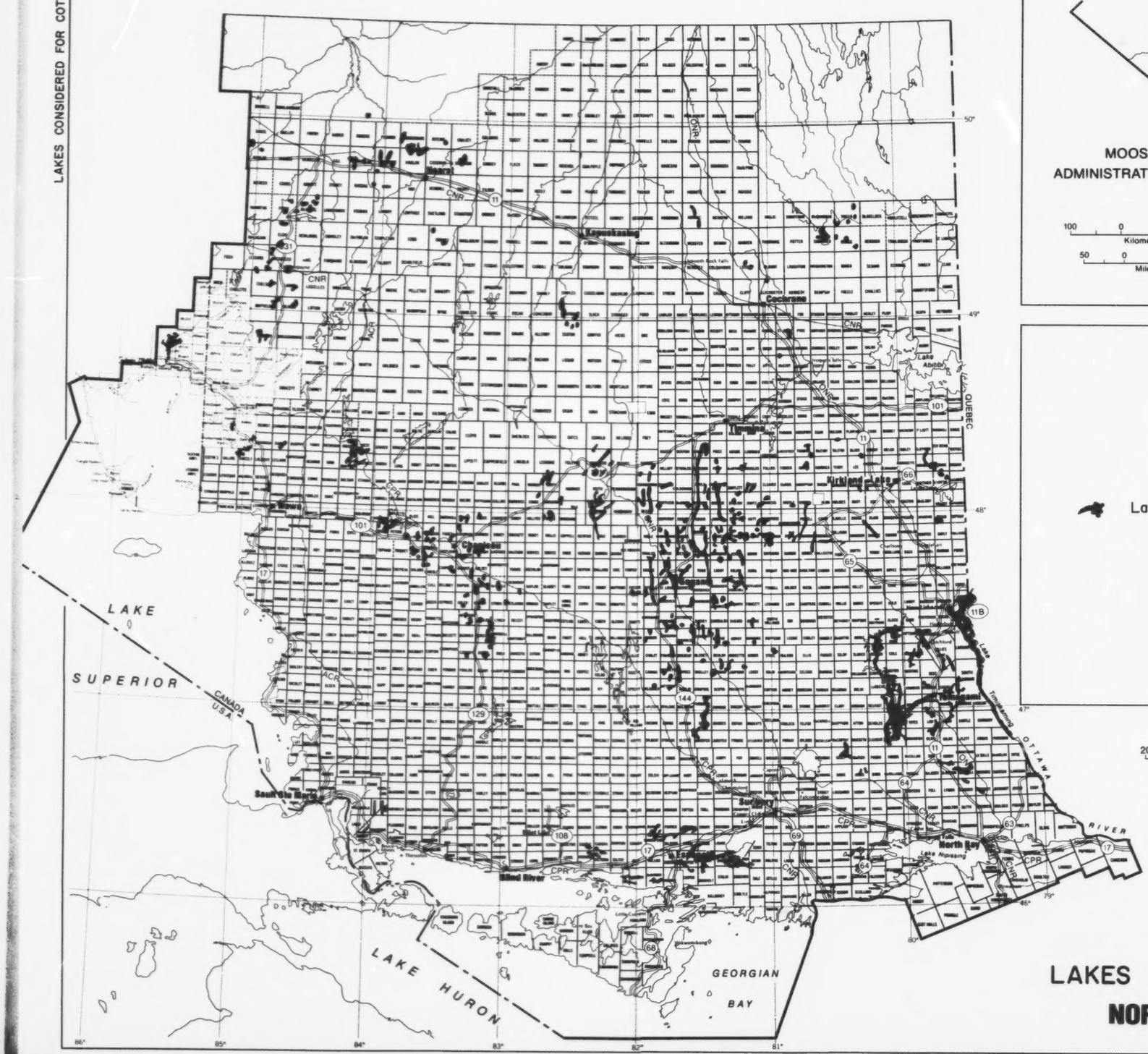
2 *This number, with minor exceptions only, includes shoreline subdivision lots.*

LAKES CONSIDERED FOR COTTAGING MAP 10




LEGEND

Lakes considered for Cottaging




20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

MAP 10

# LAKES CONSIDERED FOR COTTAGING

## NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

attempt to provide subdivision and remote cottage lots.

d. Strategy

The policy will be accomplished by:

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the Region's small lakes[1] and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

e. Discussion

At present there are approximately 27,000 cottages in the Planning Region. These cottages each annually generate approximately 300 user days or 8.1 million days in total. Based upon an annual expenditure of $1,000 per cottage, they generate approximately $27.0 million in total to the local economy. Expenditures include such items as taxes, food, repairs, recreation equipment and gasoline.

The effect of the cottaging policy would be to generate an additional 1.2 million user days of cottage use, $4.0 million in annual expenditures, as well as $30.5 million in construction costs, assuming $7,500 for construction per cottage.

Current estimates of demand in the Planning Region vary from 5,000 to 25,000[2] cottages over the next twenty years. Historically, the Crown has accommodated a portion of this demand through the disposition of lots in areas with little private developable land.

In an effort to determine how many cottage lots the Crown could supply by the year 2000, an inventory was carried out on the 2,882 lakes greater than 51 hectares within the Planning Region. Approximately 309 of these lakes were found to be reasonably accessible and physically suitable for cottage development, with a minimum conflict with other land uses. These lakes could potentially yield approximately 4,040 cottage lots.

A target of 4,040 lots will ensure that a reasonable portion of the current demand is met. It recognizes that the Northern Administrative Region will have to satisfy some additional demand originating from within the Northeastern Administrative Region. In addition, sufficient flexibility will remain to meet cottage demands after the year 2000. Future roads associated with resource extraction activities may provide access to additional lakes which may be suitable for cottaging.

Notes:

1 *Lakes less than 50 hectares (125 acres).*

2 *Estimates have been derived from Hough, Stansbury, **Crown Land Recreation Study, Phase II — Future Trends and Management Options** 1978, and Ministry of Natural Resources, **Northeastern Ontario Recreation Participation Survey Report**, 1973.*

IV

# Conceptual land use plan for northeastern Ontario

The preceding sections of the plan have identified specific land use policies and critical land areas related to those policies. This information will guide the land using programs of the Ministry of Natural Resources to the year 2000.

The Ministry, in preparing its *Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario*, has made an attempt to resolve major land related policy conflicts. In doing so, trade-offs and compromises were required between some incompatible land uses in order to arrive at an integrated plan which attempts to meet all Ministry of Natural Resources objectives.

While it is not practical or desirable to identify the location of all Ministry land uses at the Regional level, large Regionally significant land areas are identified where mutually exclusive or non-complementary uses are proposed. In addition, special areas have been defined. These are areas with special legislative status or areas of Provincial or National importance. Two areas have been designated in this plan. One of these, the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve is a provincially important recreational area which has special status under the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act.* The second, the Hudson-James Bay Coastal Area is nationally important as a wildlife habitat area primarily for waterfowl and polar bear. Both of these areas will be given special consideration by subsequent Ministry of Natural Resources planning programs.

All of the Regionally significant and "special" areas are identified on Map 11 and constitute the conceptual land use plan for Northeastern Ontario.

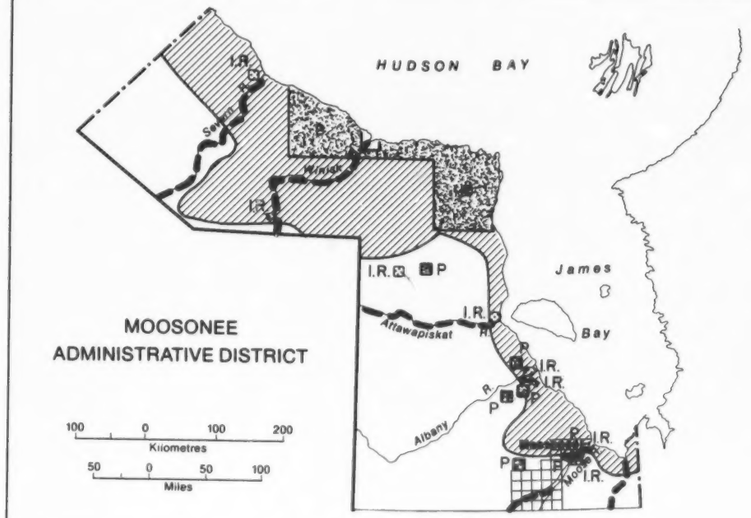
The uncoloured area of this map is largely an area of multiple use. This is the area where extensive uses such as mineral exploration, forest management, tourism related activities and Crown land recreation occur. The other maps in this document indicate a further definition of critical resource areas for these other activities within this multiple use setting.

The integration of land uses in this multiple use area will continue during the preparation of local District land use plans and subsequent specific resource management plans. The land uses proposed in those plans will reflect more detailed data, local requirements as well as the District targets identified in Table 18. Management "tools" such as road planning, shoreline buffer areas, and seasonal restrictions may be used to further reduce incompatabilities in a specific area.

The boundary lines contained on the maps in this document are not precisely identified on the ground nor is private property specifically identified. Boundaries may, therefore, be clarified during more detailed District planning or specific site investigations.

Where a critical resource is shown to occur on private land, the Ministry will encourage the wise use of that resource following policies contained in this document.

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN MAP II




## LEGEND

- Critical Agricultural Lands
- Existing and Proposed Parks
- Existing and Proposed Waterway Parks
- I.R. Indian Reserves
- Special Areas *

Note * These are Areas of Provincial Importance and will be given Special Consideration by Subsequent M.N.R. Planning Exercises.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Kilometres
25 0 25 50 75
Miles

Pukaskwa National Park

Sault Ste. Marie Heritage Canal

Fort St. Joseph National Park

LAKE SUPERIOR

CANADA USA

LAKE HURON

GEORGIAN BAY

QUEBEC

MAP II

# CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN
# NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

C 14425

## TABLE 18 SUMMARY OF TARGETS BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT – YEAR 2000

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT | TOTAL AREA LAND & WATER (sq. KM.)[1] | AGGREGATE – 20 YEAR ACCUMMULATED TOTAL ('000 TONNES) | CROWN TIMBER NET MERCHANTABLE CUNITS ('000) | CRITICAL AGRICULTURE LANDS-HECTARES | ANNUAL SPORT FISH YIELD – 1000 kg/yr. | LAKE TROUT LAKES A[1], B[1] A[2], B[2] | PROPOSED COMMERCIAL FISH HARVEST MILLION KILOGRAMS | MOOSE POPULATION AND HARVEST | DEER POPULATION AND HARVEST | BLACK BEAR HARVEST | SMALL GAME HUNTER DAYS | COMMERCIAL FUR (BEAVER ONLY) | PROVINCIAL PARKS | | | CROWN COTTAGE LOTS 1982-2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS PARKS & ZONES | ADDITIONAL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS | ADDITIONAL WATERWAY PARKS | |
| Chapleau | 23602 | 7520 | 762.3 | – | 189.2 | 23 | | | | | | 4530 | 1 zone | 2 park extensions | 1 partially | 580 |
| Cochrane | 31505 | 36080 | 522.3 | 10162 | 439.7 | 0 | | | | | | 7709 | 1 park | 2 parks | 1 park | 280 |
| Gogama | 7752 | 3820 | 161.4 | | 76.6 | 28 | | | | | | 2718 | | | | 800 |
| Hearst | 25245 | 4120 | 413.9 | 4185 | 261.3 | 4 | | | | | | 5300 | | | 1 partially | 500 |
| Kapuskasing | 21225 | 9180 | 529.0 | 6239 | 361.3 | 0 | | | | | | 4670 | 1 zone | | 1 partially | 200 |
| Kirkland Lake | 13312 | 18000 | 259.3 | 44352 | 105.7 | 17 | | | | | | 8200 | | | 1 park | 420 |
| Moosonee | 215741 | – | – | – | 77.0 | 4 | | | | | | 16180 | | | 2 parks 1 partially | – |
| Timmins | 7899 | 52320 | 117.9 | 3421 | 88.7 | 7 | | | | | | 2067 | | | | 260 |
| Northern Region | 346281 | 131040 | 2766.1 | 68359 | 1599.5 | 83 | | | | | | 51374 | | | | 3040 |
| Blind River | 9516[1] | 40000 | 319.7 | 2502 | 104.0 | 206 | | | | | | 5149 | | 1 park 1 park extension | | — |
| Espanola | 9523[1] | 7770 | 132.6 | 12031 | 155.0 | 83 | | | | | | 3488 | | 2 parks | | 260 |
| North Bay | 11484 | 28000 | 202.9 | 5104 | 203.0 | 24 | | | | | | 11286 | | 1 park extension | 2 partially | 80 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 7912[1] | 33140 | 164.1 | 4010 | 81.0 | 54 | Part Lake Huron 0.90 | | | | | 1473 | | | | – |
| Sudbury | 12870[1] | 140000 | 148.6 | 10942 | 125.0 | 78 | | | | | | 11450 | 1 park extension | 1 park | 2 partially | 212 |
| Temagami | 6856 | 7200 | 130.2 | 4990 | 79.0 | 79 | Part Lake Superior 0.95 | | | | | 2855 | 1 park | | 1 park | 296 |
| Wawa | 22535[2] | 3360 | 549.9 | – | 312.0 | 63 | | | | | | 5877 | | 1 park | | 155 |
| Northwestern Region | 80696[1] | 259470 | 1648.0 | 39579 | 1059.0 | 587 | | | | | | 41578 | | | | 1033 |
| Total Planning Region | 426977[1] | 390510 | 4414.1 | 107938 | 2658.5 | 670 | | Population 69761 Harvest 10333 | Population 38840 Harvest 5155 | Harvest 3100 | 851,000 | 92952 | | | | 4043 |

*Note:*

*1 Total does not include Great Lakes Portion of Planning Region.*

V

# Implementation and review guidelines

This document will guide the Ministry of Natural Resources' programs to the year 2000. As such, all subsequent land use plans and programs of the Ministry in Northeastern Ontario will comply with the intent of this plan.

The actual implementation of this plan will be staged over a 20 year period to the year 2000. The development of any particular land use will be dependent upon a variety of factors including:

- the realization of predicted demand;
- the termination of present interim land uses; and
- the availability of funding.

The implementation of this plan will primarily be achieved through the development of district land use plans. Collectively all of these plans will be further implemented through one or more of the following means:

- the preparation and approval of resource management plans, annual work plans and specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal planning documents;
- the review of specific development proposals on both Crown and private land;
- the application of zoning orders, under the Public Lands Act (Section 13) in unorganized areas without planning controls;
- liaison and co-operation with other government ministries and agencies; and
- education and extension programs with private land owners and municipalities.

Planning is a continuous process and should be responsive to changing needs and technology. In response to these changes, a review of the document will occur every five years. Other reviews can be done at any time during the interim provided the need is clearly established. A need for an interim review may be signalled by a major change in a Provincial land use policy, a major development proposal or a major change in resource information. Reviews may be initiated by the public through a request to either Regional Director in Northeastern Ontario.

Where necessary, appropriate revisions to the targets and policies will be made at both the strategic and district levels. These revisions may be incorporated into an update of the Strategic Land Use Plan. This update may involve combining the Strategic Land Use Plans for Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario into one Strategic Land Use Plan for Northern Ontario.

Prior to making amendments to the policies contained in this plan, the Ministry of Natural Resources may seek public comment to determine the suitability of the proposed amendment. Once the Ministry has endorsed an amendment, it will become an official part of this Ministry's *Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Ontario.* The former policy will be rescinded and the people of Northeastern Ontario will be notified.

# A: lake trout lakes northeastern planning region

## NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

**Chapleau Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Trump, Vezina, White Owl, Shanguiah, Lance, Ninegee, Fraser, Kathleen, Memoir, Winnie, Kashbogma.
A2 Lakes — Wabus, Prairie Grass, Upper Green, Nemegosenda, Emerald, Nushotogaini, Goldie, Big Missinaibi, Rollo, Como.
B1 Lakes — Nil
B2 Lakes — Windemere, Borden.
C Lakes — Hogsback.

**Cochrane Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Nil
A2 Lakes — Nil
B1 Lakes — Nil
B2 Lakes — Nil
C Lakes — Zinger, Commando, Sibbald, Lloyd, Blue, Flipper, Palangio, Nellie.

**Gogama Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Waonga, Leask, Little Prune, Oshawong, Meteor, Avery, Little Burwash, No. 44, Barnet, Neault, No. 79, No. 7 (Chrysler), Prune, Scotia, Pilon, Kalaco, No. 30.
A2 Lakes — Welcome.
B1 Lakes — Azure, Kwitosse, Jerry, McFie, Robbie, No. 36 (Secret), Wanatangua.
B2 Lakes — Burwash, Ketchini, Upper Kasasaway.
C Lakes — Thor, Edna, Peach, Chamandy, McGowan, Low Water.

**Hearst Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Nil
A2 Lakes — Nil
B1 Lakes - Corine, Redpine, Big Skunk.
B2 Lakes - Arnott
C Lakes — Nil

**Kapuskasing Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Nil.
A2 Lakes — Nil.
B1 Lakes — Nil.
B2 Lakes — Nil.
C Lakes — Smith.

**Kirkland Lake Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Trollope, Clarice, Upper Matachewan, Shillington, Midlothian, Miller.
A2 Lakes — St. Anthony, Raven, Larder, Watabeag.
B1 Lakes — Isabel, Sunny, Lulu, Crystal (Bayly).
B2 Lakes — Perry, Mosseau, Crystal (Lebel).
C Lakes — Nettie, Galer.

**Moosonee Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Hawley, Sutton.
A2 Lakes — Nil.
B1 Lakes — Aquatuk, North Raft.
B2 Lakes — Nil.
C Lakes — Nil.

**Timmins Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Currie, Ferrier, Radisson, Muskasenda, Fortune.
A2 Lakes — Nil.
B1 Lakes — Dana.
B2 Lakes — Clear Water.
C Lakes — Gibson.

## NORTHEASTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

**Wawa Administrative District**

A1 Lakes — Agawa Station, Aloft, Anaharea, Augusta, Cedar, Dayohessarah, Little Dayohessarah, Chaillon, Channel, Flagg, Gamitagama, Gould, Strickland, Kabiskagami, Katzenback, Little Trout, MacGregor, Treeby, Michi, Mijinemungshing, Mishi, Old Woman, Till, Troupe.

A2 Lakes — Bauldry, Goetz, Mishibishu, Pozzo (Star).

B1 Lakes — Ballard, Blackfish, Kwinkwaga, Red Rock, Blackington, Deep, Kakahiwibik (Crow), Pickle, Sleith, Goldie, Tikamagand, Tukanee, Almonte.

B2 Lakes — Anjigami, Ballard, Black Beaver, Black Trout, Sand, Hubert, Dog, Ear, Forge, Grant, Wawa, Unnamed Lake 2C-23, Hawk, Loonskin, Maconner, Manitowik, Borzoi, Matchinemiegus (Trout), McCormick, North Hubert, Pivot, Ogas.

C Lakes — Molybdenite, Whitefish

**Sault Ste. Marie District**

A1 Lakes — Penelope, Adelaide, Bone, Lake One, Crooked, Anvil, Island, Mystery, Point, Jarvis.

A2 Lakes — Saymo, Ranger, Meredith, Quintet No. 2, Griffin, McCarrell, Iron, McMahon, Megison, Trout, Patten, Wart, Achigan, Mamainse, Morrison, Mongoose.

B1 Lakes — Gord, Lac Cherie, Big Turkey, Charley, Foxwell, Goulais, McGrath, Skintet, Upper Sheppard, Fetherston, Fern, Trapper, Weashkog

B2 Lakes — Gong, Goulais, Trout, Spruce, Trotter, Carpenter, Northland, Deil, Robertson, Wigwas, Upper Island, Garden, Wolfe, Meniss.

C Lakes — Affleck, Bojack, Vixen, Hawk, Sam, Clearwater, Phelbin, Lake No. 27, Whitman, Crystal, Kaufman, Chalmers, Sandy, Quintet No. 1, Patter, Mirror, Camp 12, Twab, Clove, White Birch, Fifty Dollar, Lower Twin, Lodestone, Upper Twin, Diamond, Cloudy, Lawer, Little Turkey. Torrance, Tupper, Brant, Gimlet No. 2, Patterson, Spider, Alice, Upper Pancake, Pancake, Chubb, Pickard, Lake No. 5.

**Blind River District**

A1 Lakes — Alto, Applesauce, Bevans, Bay (Coffee), Big, Big Trout, Bijou, Black, Blue Sky, Bobowash, Boland, Campover, Canyon, Castra, Cobre, Cormier (Uranium), Cream, Crystal, Day Star, Doehead, Dollyberry, Dome (Lizotte), Dubbelewe, Duval, East Caribou, Ezma, Finn, Fullerton (Lanark), Gribbery, Grebe, Grey Trout, Gullbeak, Horseshoe, Jimchrist, Keelor, Kirk, Lear, Lillybet, Little Quirke, Little Sister, Lower Mace, Lucas (Gieger), Mather's, McGiverin, Moccasin, Olympus, Ouellette, Pathfinder (Beef), Peak, Quimby, Rawhide, Regal, River, Robb, Rochester, Rogers, Rooster, Rosemarie, Samreid, Semiwite, Sesabic, Sister, Skintent, Summers, Tea, Teasdale, Tenfish, Toodee, Townline, Turtle, Vasseau, White Bear, Wilson, White Rock, Yokum (Desayeaux), No. 23, No. 25, No. 27, No. 36 (Boundary), No. 39 (Cross), No. 53 (Boundary) No. 61, No. 73.

A2 Lakes — Big Basswood, Burns, Chiblow, Cumming, Darragh, Denman, Dunlop, Elliot, Emerald, Endikai, Evans, Flack, Horner, Kindiogami, Kirkpatrick (Blue), Lauzon, Magog (Granary), Mashagama, Matinenda, Mewburn, Moon, Peshu, Primeau, Rackey, Sierce, Slipper, Ten Mile, Wakomata, Williamson.

B1 Lakes — Alexander, Allen (Allan), Archibald, Army, Bark, Beecher, Beaver, Bilton, Boomerang, Centre, Commander (Boundary), Crazy, Crosby, Depot, Dobie, Dougall, Duck (Admiral), Duthorne, Elbow, Flamingo, Freddies, Friday, Gaff, Gem, Grandeur, Green, Greg, Hammer, Harry, Hat, Hess, Johnnies, Kings, Labelle, Little Dobie, Little Moon, Long, Long, Lost Marsh, McCarthy, McClung (McFadden), Mountain, Narvik, Navy, Nina, Norse, Peach (Laderoute), Pearl, Pothole, Regan, Rocky, Rottier (Red Deer), Sailor Trout (No. 54), Sheldon, South, Spring, Spud, Stone, Stover, Survey (Lake No. 1), Susan, Three Lakes, Twin, Wagong, No. 3, No. 6 (Star), No. 8, No. 9, No. 11, No. 15 (Wolfe), No. 16 (Polar Bear), No. 17 (Brewer), No. 20, No. 21, No. 24, No. 33, No. 35, No. 38, No. 41, No. 51, No. 59, (S).

B2 Lakes — Axe, Chub, Constance, Cooper, Esten, Hastie, Jobammageeshig, Mount, Petauguin, Seymour, Woodrow.

C Lakes — Bergen, Beyond, Byrnes, Duborne (Lake of the Mountains), East Twin, Elbow (Onedee), Gusty, Highland, Ickta (Havilah), Little Pickerel, Moonshine, Muskwash, Pipe, Portlance, Rocky Island, Scarfe, Seabrook, Shoepack, Skookum, Skunk, Toobee, Toosee, Waterhole, Wilkie.

**Sudbury District**

A1 Lakes — Yorkston, Hele, Haentschel, Regan, Solace, Low, Maggie, Bull, Laura, Little Laundrie, Stull, Parkin, Kumska, San Martin, McCulloch, Alma, Three Narrows, Kennedy, Weequed, Friday, Big Squaw, Path, Upper Green, Alphretta, Centre, Halfway, Abbot, Benner, Pogamasing, Parson, Pilgrim, Rodd, Seagram, Telephone.

A2 Lakes — Wanapitae, Panache, Trout, MacAuley (Fox), Windy, Kukagami, Fairbank, Bluesucker.

B1 Lakes — Osborne, Bigwood, Sugarbush, Morgan, Carhess, Lower Green, Millerd, Bassoon, Chuggin, Little Squaw, Antrim, Elboga, Cascaden, Venetian, Launrie, Davis, Hutton, Marion, McDougall, McGown, Mickey, Peter, Roland, Soul, Twin, West Morgan, Whitepine.

B2 Lakes — Tyson, Onaping, Nelson, Little Panache, Ministic, Capreol, Geneva, Mosquitoe, Waddell.

C Lakes — Bonhomme, Bowland, Colin Scott, Evelyn, Frederick, Edna, Stobie, Great Mountain, Irish, Helen, Linger, Maskinonge, Rawson, McGrindle, Botha, Shinwak, Athlone, Sandcherry, Michaud, Richardson, Tillie, Johnnie, Bell, George, Upper Sturgeon, Rome, Acid, Anilia, Armstrong, L&F No. 37, Barron, Bobwhite, Broker, Caswell, Chiniguchi, Dean, Dewdney, Donald, Ramsey, Potvin, Rand, David, Dougherty, Foy, Fraleck, Franks, Hess, Hideway, High, Ironside, Kakakise, Kelly, Kettyle, Killarney, Lawlor, Little Venetian, Long, Lower Matagamasi, Lumsden, McDonald, Marcia, Marjorie, Selwyn, Matagamasi, Moose, Mowat, Muldrew, Nellie, Nepahwin, Norway, O.S.A., Pedro, Ruth-Roy, Yorston River Pool, Sylvester, Stouffer, Telfer, Wavy, White Oak, Wolf.

**Espanola District**

A1 Lakes — Acheson, Airport, Alces, Arrowhead (No. 26), Bagpipe, Barrow, Bell (No. 29), Big Trout (No. 16), Bluewater, Boumage (Brush), Charcoal, Clayton, Corner, Dennie, Dow (No. 4), Eleanor, Five Star (No. 56), Folson, Gibson, Gilbert, Grimard, Hider, Kerr, Klondyke, Lake No. 42, Little Dennie, Little Touch (No. 55), Low, Lower Shakwa, McCool, McGuey, Ortona, Poupore (No. 5), Robert, Rushbrook, Russian, Savage, Shakwa, Siniaminda, Snapshot, Squirrel, Trout, Wensley, Wiggley.

A2 Lakes — Batty, Bear, Elizabeth, Helen, Lac aux Sables, Manitou, Mozhabong, Walker.

B1 Lakes — Archambeau, Barn (No. 12), Deschamp, Harold, Jeanne, Kettle, Lake No. 13, Limit, Little Pogamising, Little Trout (No. 36), Long (No. 8), Marion, McLander, Millen, Moon, Nook, Ringer, Surveyor, Tip Top, Upper Bark, Wenn, Wrights (No. 11).

B2 Lakes — East Bull, Ishamel, Kindle (No. 56), Little Bear, Long (No. 23), Loon, Madawanson, Rangers, St. Leonard.

C Lakes — Alexander, Bellows, Florence, Gough (Birch), Hannah, Piano, Whiskey.

**Temagami District**

A1 Lakes — Makobe, Gull, Diamon, Smoothwater, Trethewey, Kokoko, Whitewater, Red Squirrel, Banks, Mountain, Turner, Upper Twin, Sunrise, Barter (Lake No. 16), Clearwater, Skunk, Gorrie, Beland, Kitt, Lower Bass, Best, Black Duck (Lake No. 54), Philbrick, Mckenzie, Lake No. 13 (McGiffin), Greenwater, Lake

No. 37), Smith, Skull, Tooth, Niccolite, Bergeron, Munroe, Gamble, McNab, Roosevelt, Hearst, McCulloch.

A2 Lakes — Cross, Temagami, Mendelssohn, Obabika, Rabbit, Anima-Nipissing, Rib, Cooper, Cassels.

B1 Lakes — Wawiagami, Hangstone, Anvial, Sugar, Upper Bass, Bouck (Pine), Allan, McLean, Big Chief, Whitney, Diabase, Barmac, Lake No. 69, Wasaksina, Thieving Bear, Kittson (Trout), Lady Sydney, Lake No. 7 (Highfalls), Marina, Aaron, Trethewey No. 27, Lulu, Norris.

B2 Lakes — Net, Lowell, Reuben, Fourbass, Lepha, Jumping Caribou, Chambers, Kanichee, Jackpine.

C Lakes — Lady Dufferin, Sasaginaga, Cummings, Hammond, Cassidy, Pats, McLaren, Secret, Justin, Austin Bay (Iron), Temiskaming, Chance, Elissa.

**North Bay District**

A1 Lakes — Cut, Blue, Spring, Eaglerock, Cucumber, Turtleshell, Dana.

A2 Lakes — McConnell, Emerald, Manitou, Transparent, Kaotisinimigo.

B1 Lakes — Nil.

B2 Lakes — Trout, Papineau, Timber, Twist, Kearney, Wawiashaski, Memesagmesing, Swalwell, Talon, Turtle, Patterson, Watt.

C Lakes — Cahill, Guillmette, Geauvreau, Perron, Woods, Red Cedar, Restoule, Marten, Pond.

APPENDICES

# B: lakes considered in determining cottaging target

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

**Chapleau — 64 lakes**

Adagio, Adams, Auston, Beatie, Big Pine, Biggs, Bruswa, Burntwood, Burying, Cachege, Canthook, Carty, Chartrand, Chene, Cosens, D'Arcy, Five Mile, Gallagher, Gog, Hamilton, Harold, Hepburn, Hoey, Honey, Horwood/Hoodoo, Keith, Kilpatrick, Kindogan, Least, Lower Cachege, Lower Prairie Bee, Magog, McNaught, Moodie, Muskego, Nebskwasi Complex, Nemegos, Nick, Nimitiz, No. 4 Carty, No. 21 (Nimitz Twp.), No. 29 (Biggs Twp.), No. 13 (Evans Twp.), Olympic, Prairie Bee, Saylors, Scorch, Sinclair, Singed Tree, Slate Rock, Sore Tooth, Tom Smith, Tony, Tophet, Unegam, Unit, Vimy, Wangoon, Wenebegon, Weshaygo, White Duck, Wilkinson, Wolotka, Zimmerman.

**Cochrane — 15 lakes**

Abimatinu, Dora, Hess, Tom, Margaret, Louise, Devonshire, Little Abitibi, Starvation, Bragg, No. 12 (Tweed Twp.), No. 46 (Tweed Twp.), No. 107-108 (Tweed Twp.), No. 113 (Tweed Twp.), Four Island Lake.

**Gogama — 73 lakes**

Akonesi, Akonewi, Aragon, Bardwell, Battersby, Benneweis, Boot, Burrows, Cabot, Campbell, Caribou, Donnegana, Duchibani, Duke, Dumbell, Esker, Gouin, Grassy, Groves, Gwylan, Halliday, Hazen (Hazen Twp.), Hazen (Lampman Twp.), Hennessy, Jumping Moose, Kapiskong, Kasakanta, Ladyfair, Loonwing, Low Water, Lower Oshkegami, Lower Opikinimika, Lower Stetham, Marne, Marquette, Kentagami, Mattagami, Mesomikenda, Michiwakenda, Muldrew, Nabakwasi, Nugent, Nursey, Okawakenda, Ola, Opikinimika, Paudash, Pineland, Reading, Relic, Sand, Saville, Shoofly, Sinclair, Skog, Sothman, South Inverness, Stetham, St. Louis, Tatachikapika, Threecorner, Upper Kenetogami, Upper Marquette, Vrooman, No. 2 (Middleboro Twp.), No. 3 (St. Louis Twp.), No. 7 (Westbrook Twp.), No. 9 (Brebeuf Twp.), No. 14 (Arden

Twp.), No. 17 (Marquette Twp.), No. 19 (Nursey Twp.), No. 32 (Roblin Twp.), No. 34 (Stull Twp.).

**Hearst — 40 lakes**
Abram, Angelina, Armitage, Lennon, Little Chelsea, Moonlight, Banana, Banks, Bluebelle, Bunn, Corner, Duckwing, Edwards, Eureka, Fox, Garnett, Gourlay, Gull, Haken, Hanlan, Kohler, Lapworth, Least, Penhall, Pivabiska, Ritchie, Shannon, Shrew, Stoddart, Stray, Studholme, Valentine, Wolverine, No. 5 (Bayfield Twp.), No. 7 (Bayfield Twp.), No. 7 (Irish Twp.), No. 8 (Elgie Twp.), No. 16 (Frost Twp.), No. 31 (Kohler Twp.), No. 42 (Bayfield Twp.).

**Kapuskasing — 5 lakes**
Essmee, Keenoa, Pratt, Saganash, Shack.

**Kirkland Lake — 28 lakes**
Ashley, Bannockburn, Big Moose, Bompas, Clarke, Crosby, Elmer, Francesca, Gem, Grenfell, Hincks, Hotchkin, Howard-Misema, Kinogami, Kushog, Lloyd, Meyers, Middleton, Marion, Mistinikon, Margaret, Mount Sinclair, Rhyolite, Seveninch, Skeleton, Sesseney, Ward (Montrose), No. 48 (Bannockburn Twp.).

**Timmins — 36 lakes**
Akweskwa, Beaucage, Bruce, Dead Dog, Deerfoot, Dungaree, Foy, Hillary, Hassard, Hutt, Kaneki, Kenogaming, Kenogamissi, Left, Levalley, Lipset, Lower Forks, Lower Michigama, McArthur, McPhail, Moray, Musgrove, Parting, Peterlong, Pharand, Quartz, Redstone, Sashihaw, Semple, Telluride, Timmichie, Upper Forks, Upper Michigama, No. 4 (Cote Twp.), No. 29 (Semple Twp.), No. 35 (English Twp.).

## NORTHEASTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

**North Bay — 9 lakes**
Hammell, Poplar, Little Tomiko, Marten, Noble, North Spruce, Sargesen, Theriault.

**Sudbury — 3 lakes**
Maskinonge, Onaping, Penage.

**Sault Ste. Marie**
All lakes constrained.

**Espanola — 11 lakes**
Agnew, Laroche, Vance, Lang, Bellows, Stratton, Wabagishic, Panache, Lacloche, Kecil, Moose (Evangeline).

**Temagami — 16 lakes**
Bay, Friday, Lady Evelyn, Lorraine, Temagami, Temiskaming, Jumping Caribou, Henridge, Wilson, Ingall-Waha, Rabbit, Cassels, Rib, Net, Kanichee, Anima-Nipissing.

**Blind River**
All lakes constrained.

**Wawa — 9 lakes**
Catfish, Davies, Dog, Fungus, Kabenung, Murray, Sutherland, White, Hanmer.

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